The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

At $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 40
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. L, NO 39

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 W	2 W	1 M	2 M	3 M	6 M	1 Y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	9 00	12 00	19 00
¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	23 00
½ col	5 50	7 00	8 00	14 00	17 00	30 00	40 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

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A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office Front room over Post Office,

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	Assets
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,320
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
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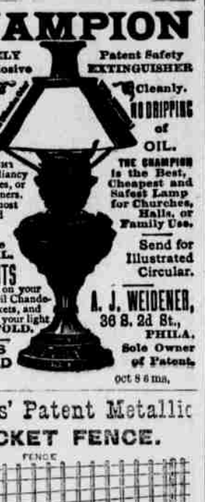

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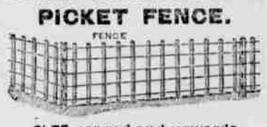

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Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

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CURES ALL HUMORS,
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"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,
which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, if promptly and carefully attended and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but finally decided that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES
OF THE
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.
Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.
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is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure.
If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE
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Quickens the Life and Essence of Animal Bones. CHEAP, RELIABLE, LASTING
BAUGH & SONS,
Manufacturers.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
For Sale by C. W. LOW, Orangeville, Pa.

SELECT POETRY.

STRENGTH FOR TO-DAY.

Strength for to-day is all we need,
As there never will be a to-morrow;
For to-morrow will prove but another day,
With its measure of joy and sorrow.

Then why forecast the trials of life
With much sad and grave persistence,
And wait and watch for a crowd of ills
That as yet have no existence?

Strength for to-day; what a precious boon
For earnest souls who labor,
For the willing hands that minister
To the needy friend or neighbor.

Strength for to-day; that the weary hearts
In the battle of right may quail not,
And the eyes bedimmed by bitter tears
In their search for light may fail not.

Strength for to-day on the down-hill track,
For the travelers near the valley,
That up, far up on the other side,
Ere long they may safely rally.

Strength for to-day, that our precious youth
May happily shun temptation,
And build from the rise to the set of the sun
On a strong and sure foundation.

Strength for to-day in house and home
To practice forbearance sweetly;
To scatter kind words and loving deeds,
Still trusting in God completely.

SELECT STORY.

A STRANGE FRENCH STORY.

BY GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

The counsel for the defense had pleaded insanity. How could so strange a crime, he asked, be otherwise explained.

Among the reeds, near Chatou, two dead bodies had been found one morning, with their arms twined about each other—a man and woman, both well-known members of fashionable society, rich, not young, and married only the year before—the lady having been three years a widow.

They were not known to have had any enemies—the bodies had been robbed. It appears that they had both been stabbed with some long, pointed instrument, and then flung from the bank into the river.

The inquest had not brought any fresh facts. The boatmen of the neighborhood were questioned in vain, and the authorities were on the point of abandoning the investigation, when a young cabinet-maker of the neighboring village, named George Louis, and nicknamed "Le Bourgeois," voluntarily gave himself up as the murderer.

In reply to various questions asked, he answered only this:

"I knew the man for two years; I knew the woman only for six months past. They used often to come to get me to mend old furniture for them, because I am a good hand at the business."

And when they asked him:

"What did you kill them for?"

He replied obstinately:

"I killed them because I wanted to kill them."

Nothing further could be got out of him.

The man was of illegitimate birth no doubt; as a child he had been first left in the care of a paid nurse in the country, and had been subsequently abandoned by his parents. He had no other real name than George Louis, but, as he grew up, he proved to be a remarkable intelligent boy, with naturally fine tastes and good manners, and his comrades had, therefore, nicknamed him "the bourgeois," by which name alone he became subsequently known. He had the reputation of being remarkably skilful at the trade of cabinet maker, which he had adopted. He was even able to do some wood carving. He was also said to be very excitable in his disposition—a believer in Communistic and even in Nihilistic doctrines—a great reader of sensational novels and tragical light literature—also a man of some influence at elections, and a first-rate stump orator at working men's meetings or political gatherings of farmers.

The counsel for the defense had pleaded insanity.

How, indeed, was it possible to suppose that this workman could have knowingly killed his best customers—rich and generous customers, as the prisoner himself had admitted—customers who had given him more than 3000 francs' worth of work to do in the last three years (there were his books to prove it)? There was only one explanation possible—insanity—the insanity caused by the long haunting of one persistent idea—the idea of the detestable man who deems himself a social outcast, and who revenges himself on two bourgeois of all the bourgeois. Here the lawyer made a skilful allusion to the nickname of Le Bourgeois, given by the country people to this foundling, and he cried out:

"Is not the very name an irony, and an irony well calculated to intensify still more the nervous exaltation of this fatherless and motherless boy? He is an ardent Republican. Nay!—what do I say? He belongs to that very same political party which the republic shot down or transported for life in former days, but to which she opens her welcoming arms to-day—the party of those with whom incendiarism is a principle, and murder the most ordinary of political methods.

"Those atrocious doctrines—publicly proclaimed to-day at mass meetings—are the cause of this man's ruin. He heard Republicans—yes, he even heard women, women!—clamor for the blood of M Gambetta and for the blood of M Grevy—his ill-balanced mind capsized under the shock—a thirst for blood came upon him—a thirst for the blood of the bourgeois!

"It is not this man should be condemned—it is the Commune!"

Murmurs of applause passed through the Court room. Everybody felt that the counsel for the defense had won his case. The counsel for the prosecution did not even make an attempt to reply.

Then the judge put the usual formal question to the accused:

"Prisoner, do you wish to say anything further in your own behalf?"

The man got up. He was of low stature and frail aspect, with flaxen-fair hair, and bright, steady, gray eyes. A powerful, frank and sonorous voice burst from the chest of the slender youth, and immediately—with the utterance of his very first words—entirely changed the opinion that the audience had previously formed of him.

He spoke loudly, and in a declamatory manner, but so clearly that every syllable was plainly audible, even at the further end of the vast Court room:

"Your Honor, as I do not wish to be placed in a madhouse, and as I would prefer even the guillotine, I am going to tell you all about this affair.

"I killed that man and that woman because they were my parents.

"Now, listen to me, and judge me.

"A woman was secretly delivered of a son and sent him far away, somewhere, to a professional nurse. Did she even know whither her accomplice bore the little innocent creature—innocent, yet doomed to endless misery, to the shame of illegitimate birth, to worse than all that—to death, since he was abandoned, since the nurse, failing to receive the monthly stipened, might as nurses often do, let the child waste away, suffer from hunger, die from neglect?

"The woman who nursed me was honest—more honest, more noble, more of a woman, more of a mother than my own mother. She brought me up. She erred in thus doing her duty. Better far to leave such children to perish—such miserable foundlings cast away at the outskirts of villages, even as refuse is dumped beyond the limits of towns?

"I grew up with the vague idea that I bore the brand of a disgrace. The other children called me 'batard' one day. They did not know what the word meant—one of them having that day heard it uttered for the first time by his parents. I did not know what it meant either—but I felt it.

"I may state that I was one of the most intelligent boys in the school. I would have been an upright man your honor—perhaps a man above the common run—if my parents had not committed the crime of abandoning me.

"That crime was committed against me. I was the victim—they were the criminals. I was helpless. They ought to have loved me—they flung me from them.

"I owe them life—but is life a gift? Mine, at all events, was simply a curse. After their shameful abandonment of me, I owed them nothing but revenge. They perpetrated against me the most inhuman, the most infamous the most monstrous act which it is possible to commit against a human being.

"The man who is cursed at strikes back; the man who is robbed seeks to wrest back from the robber by force that which belongs to him. The man who is duped, mocked, martyrized, kills; the man who has his face slapped in public, kills; the man who is dishonored, kills. I have been worse robbed, worse duped, worse martyrized worse insulted and dishonored morally than any one of those whose anger you might condone.

"I have avenged myself; I have killed. That was my legitimate right! I took their life, their happy life away in exchange for that hideous life which they imposed upon me.

"You can talk of parricide! Were they even to be considered my parents—these people by whom I was regarded merely as an abominable burden, a terror, a load of infamy?—those people for whom my birth was a calamity, and my life a perpetual menace of shame? They sought only their own egotistical will; they had a child they did not want. They suppressed that child. And my turn came at last to suppress them likewise!

"And, nevertheless, it is only a little while ago that I was ready to love them.

"About two years ago, as I have already told you, the man who was my father entered my shop for the first time. I had no suspicions then. He ordered two articles of furniture made. He had previously—as I afterward learned—made inquiries about me of the parish priest, under promise of secrecy, as you may well imagine.

"He came back often; gave me plenty of work to do, and paid me well. Sometimes he would even converse with me about this topic or that topic—different things. I felt an affectionate regard for him.

"About the commencement of the year, he brought to my place, for the first time, his wife—my mother. When she came in she trembled so much that I at first supposed her to be afflicted with some nervous disease. Then she asked for a chair and a glass of water. She said nothing; she stared at my furniture like a crazy woman; and when he asked her anything she could only answer, 'Yes,' 'No,' at random. By the time she left I had begun to thing that her mind was slightly affected.

"She came again the following month That time she was calm and self-possessed. They gave me quite a large order, and chatted with me for quite a considerable time. I saw her three times more after that without suspecting anything; but, lo, and behold! one day she began to question me about my life, about my childhood, about my parents.

"'Madam,' I said, 'my parents were miserable wretches, who disowned me.'

"When I said that, she pressed her hand over her heart and fell senseless to the floor. I thought to myself at once, 'That is my mother!' But I knew better than to betray myself. I waited to see her come again.

"You may be sure I made inquiries. I learned they had only been married the July before; my mother had then been a widow three years. There were whispered rumors that they had loved during the lifetime of the husband; but there was no proof. I, I was the proof—the proof they had begun by hiding, and had afterward hoped to destroy.

I waited. She came again one evening, accompanied, as usual, by my father. That day she seemed to be very much affected. I do not know why. Then, just as she was going away, she turned and said to me:

"'I wish you well, because you appear to be a good young man and an industrious one. You will be thinking about getting married one of these days; I want to help you to choose yourself a wife that you know will suit you. I myself was once married against my will, and I know how much suffering an unfortunate match may cause. Now I am free, without children and rich—mistress of my own fortune. Here is your dowry.'

"She handed me a big sealed envelope. I looked at her very hard. I said to her:

"'You are my mother.'

"She shrank back a little and hid her face with her hands, so as not to see me. He—the man—my father—caught her in his arms and shouted at me:

"'Why, you must be crazy!'

"I answered: 'Not a bit. I know you two are my parents. Cannot fool me that way. Confess the truth and I keep your secret; I will have no ill-will against you; I will remain just what I am—a cabinet-maker.'

"He moved back toward the door, supporting his wife in his arms; she was sobbing. I rushed to the door locked it, put the key in my pocket, and said again:

"'Look at her and dare to deny again that she is my mother!'

"Then he lost his temper, turned white—terrified at the idea that the scandal which had been so long hushed up might burst out all of a sudden—that their position, their honor would all be lost at once; he stuttered out:

"'You are a a villian trying to blackmail us. This is what comes of trying to do good to the people—trying to help and befriend clowns and brutes.'

"My mother, completely overwhelmed, could only cry out, over and over again:

"'Oh! let us get out of here!—let us get out!'

"Then, as the door was still locked, he cried:

"'If you don't open this door at once I'll have you arrested for assault and attempt to blackmail.'

"I still kept my temper; I opened the door and watched them disappear in the darkness.

"Then, all of a sudden, it seemed to me that I had suddenly been made an orphan—had been again abandoned—flung out into the gutter. A frightful oppression, mingled with anger, with hatred, with disgust, came upon me; I felt within me something like an uprising of my very life—an uprising in the name of justice, in the name of honor, in the name of truth, in the name of affection trampled upon. I ran to overtake them—along the bank of the Seine, which I knew they would have to follow in order to reach the railroad station of Chaton.

"I came up with them very soon. The night had become perfectly black. I walked stealthily through the grass, so that they could not hear me. My mother was still crying. My father said: 'It was all your fault. Why did you insist upon seeing him? It was simply madness for people in our position to do such a thing. We could have done him all the good imaginable, without showing ourselves at all. Since we cannot possibly recognize him what was the use of making these dangerous visits?'

"I saw everything red that moment—don't know how it happened—I had my compass in my pocket, and I struck him with it—struck him as hard as I could, and as many times as I could.

"Then she began to scream, 'Help, murder!'—and pulled out my beard. It seems I killed her too. How do I know what I did in that moment?

"Then I leaped right in front of them and supplicated. I stammered out: 'You know very well you are my parents—you have rejected me once; you will now repel me a second time?'

"Then, your honor, he raised his hand against me!—he did!—I swear it by my manhood, by the law, by the Republic! He struck me!—and, when I took him by the neck, he pulled a revolver out of his pocket!

"Then, when I saw them both lying there dead—I pitched them into the Seine, without reflection.

"That is all. Now, Judge me!"

The prisoner resumed his seat. In view of this revelation, the case was held over to be tried at the next session. It will soon come up. If we were on the jury what would we do with this parricide?

"Aunt Rachel." President Jackson's Wife.

Before leaving his rural home in Tennessee, General Jackson had been afflicted by the sudden death of his wife. "Aunt Rachel," as Mrs. Jackson was called by her husband's personal friends, had accompanied him to Washington when he was there as a Senator from Tennessee. She was a short, stout, unattractive, and uneducated woman, though greatly endeared to General Jackson. While he had been in the army she had carefully managed his plantation, his slaves, and his money matters, and her devotion to him knew no bounds. Her happiness was centered in his, and it was her chief desire to smoke her corn-cob pipe in peace at his side. When told that he had been elected President of the United States, she replied, "Well, for Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad of it, but for myself I am not." A few weeks later she was arrayed for the grave in a white satin costume which she had provided herself with to wear at the White House. After the funeral her sorrow-stricken husband came to Washington with a stern determination to punish those who had maligned her during the preceding campaign. Having been told that President Adams had sanctioned the publication of the slanders, he did not call at the White House, in accordance with usage, but paid daily visits to his old friends in the War Department. Mr. Adams, stung by his neglect, determined not to play the part of the conquered leader of the inauguration, and quietly removed to the house of Commodore Porter, in the suburbs, on the morning of the 3d of March.—*From "Perley's Reminiscence of Sixty Years in the National Metropolis."*

Hendrick W. Search is one of the most popular politicians in his section of the State and is the youngest man ever elected in Luzerne to the office which he will enter at the beginning of the year. His party nomination was given to him without opposition, an unheard of thing in Luzerne, where the offices are never known to reach around, and his majority was the largest ever given to a Luzerne candidate for any local office. Black and Ricketts swept the county in gallant style in November, receiving 2,000 and 2,500 majority, respectively, the high character and ability of Colonel Ricketts having been fully appreciated at his home. But it was left to Search to lead even that gallant survivor of Gettysburg and to win by a majority of 2,800. In person Mr. Search is of medium height and development, with a frank, open face and a manner as genial as the sun. He will be 31 years old when he enters upon the discharge of his duties and having had five years' experience in various county offices will doubtless make a highly successful Sheriff.

The Young Husband's First Errand and the Wife's First Biscuit.

Mr. Youngman, of St. Anthony Hill, married a very pretty and sweet little lady a few days ago, and he furnished a house to establish her in as soon as the nuptials were completed. He was congratulating himself on having bought everything that would be needed in the proper running of a well-organized household, and was not a little surprised on the second morning after his wedding by his wife handing him a card on which was written a list of articles which she requested him to bring home when he came from work. The list ran as follows: Stove polish, hard soap, oatmeal, curtain fixtures, picture hooks and cord, coal sieve, rolling pin, dust pan, broom, stove brush, paper eight-ounce tacks.

Mr. Youngman reads over the list and tries to remember that he bought all of these things when he furnished the house, but he can't.

"Hadn't you better go down with me and order them yourself, darling?" he says.

"No, no, dear," she replies. "You can get them well enough."

"But I might not get just what you want," he suggests.

"Oh, you goose," she says smilingly, throwing her arms round his neck and dropping a kiss on his lips, "you know I'd be satisfied with anything you'd buy me."

"I wouldn't be single again for anything," mused Mr. Youngman, as he tripped lightly down stairs.

That noon Mr. Youngman brought home the desired articles and laid them on the table. Mrs. Youngman looked over the articles and said:

"Oh! Will, what'd you get this kind of stove polish for? It isn't half so good as the other, and this soap, why, mother never would have that brand of soap in the house. How much'd you pay for this oatmeal?"

"Twenty-five cents."

"Tw

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

Report of the Interior Department.

AN IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE INDIAN POPULATION—LAND NEEDED FOR THE CARLISLE SCHOOL—THE AREA OF LAND GRANTS.

Secretary Lamar, of the Interior Department, in report for the last fiscal year, says: There has been a steady though not rapid improvement in the moral, material, and intellectual condition of the mass of the Indian population during the past twelve months. They are more tractable: fewer crimes and depredations are charged against them; more of them than at any prior period are engaged in useful and profitable industries; more than ever before are located upon individual allotments of lands, tilling the soil and living in houses. More have laid aside the blanket for the dress of civilization. The average attendance of children in the schools is about 1,600 greater than heretofore, and many more of the parents are anxious for the education of their children.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation in the Indian Territory furnishes a striking illustration of this improvement. During the past year quiet and order have prevailed upon the reservation. There has been an increase of over 1,500 acres in cultivation; farms have been fenced by Indians, who have built for this purpose 100 miles of fencing. They have cut and put up for winter use more than 400 tons of hay; have hauled over 1,000,000 pounds of freight from the railroad to the agency; and have over 150 more of their children in schools. Nearly all of the "squaw men" on this reservation have become legally married to their Indian wives in conformity to the requirements of this department.

There are other evidences of a different character showing that the work of Indian civilization is progressing under the present management of the Indian Bureau. The estimates presented for the Indian service for the ensuing year are $422,386.20 less than those of last year, and $1,719,176 less than those of the year previous. These things all considered show that the work of elevating the race is bearing fruit. While the Indians on their part are advancing, the Bureau is retiring by the reduction of its expenditures.

The salaries allowed Indian agents are too small to secure for such positions men of the broad views and great ability required to lay before the Department the best and most economical plans of procedure, to insure the successful advancement of the Indians. It is believed that the saving, which would result from the intelligent work of such a commission would many times exceed the amount required for its maintenance.

The industrial school near Salem, Oreg., and the Carlisle school are both in need of more land for the proper training of Indian pupils in agricultural industries. Congress was requested at its last session, to authorize the purchase of 84.92 acres for the first-named school at the total cost of $1,500, to be paid in labor to be performed by the Indian pupils attending said school, and the grant of authority, with the necessary appropriation, was also requested for the purchase of 109 acres adjoining Carlisle school, at a cost of $18,000. These measures received the sanction of the Senate, but failed to become laws. The above named schools are doing good work, and I hope that Congress will not withhold from them the means necessary for training the Indian children in farming industries, which, of all others, are best suited to their present circumstances.

The farming operations among the Indians have increased in extent during the year, but a season of drought especially in the Northwest, has not only limited the yield but greatly discouraged many of the Indians who have realized very little from their farming endeavors. Another cause for discouragement in their farming operations is the difficulty which they have in finding convenient markets for the produce raised by them. There is little if any demand on their reservations for any surplus grain and other products of the soil the result of their labor. They cannot be easily induced to engage in industrial pursuits unless their labor is made remunerative. During the fiscal years 1885 and 1886 the Indians, mainly the White Mountain band, located near Fort Apache, on the White Mountain Reservation, in Arizona, raised and sold to the Quartermaster's Department, 127,710 pounds of corn, 74,325 pounds barley, and 1,481,991 pounds hay, from which they realized $20,139.86.

The area of public lands disposed of during the last fiscal year and the receipts from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office foots up to 23,326,099.85 acres. Not included in the foregoing are 2,663,531.83 acres of final homestead entries, and 141,693.97 acres of final timber-culture entries, made during the year the areas of which you have reported heretofore in the original entries of the respective classes. In addition to the preceding the following entries were made. Number of pre-emption filings, 50,676; number of soldiers' declaratory statemenas, 2,391; number of filings on Indian lands, 6,772; miscellaneous filings 2,621; total 62,460. These filings cover an area of 8,432,000 acres. The cash receipts of the foregoing amounted to $9,031,084.34.

The constantly enhancing value of the public timber and the rapid destruction which is going on demand careful consideration and immediate action by Congress.

As shown by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 375 unlawful inclosures, containing an area of some 6,410,000 acres have been brought to attention up to the present time. It is believed that this does not represent nearly the area illegally in closed Proceedings to compel removal have been brought involving 2,250,000 acres. Decrees have been obtained for removals from more than 1,000,000 acres. Cases embracing 3,750,000 acres are pending examination, and from a part of these fences are now being removed. The total area from which fences have been and are being removed, as shown by the report of the Commissioner, is 2,714,926 acres. Doubtless a better showing would have been with reference to these enclosures if the Department had had the means of employing the number of agents necessary for the prosecution of the work.

Another obstacle in the administration and enforcement of the law has been the large grant of lands that has been made in alternate sections to railroads along their lines. In Wyoming the railroads have parted with their titles to these alternate sections, and the purchasers have erected fences upon them in such a way as not to build upon any lands belonging to the Government, and yet to enclose large portions of the public domain.

The President's proclamation and the action of the agents of the Department have arrested the further appropriation of the public lands by these unlawful inclosures. They have also produced a more tolerant spirit towards actual settlers. Before this frequent reports of violence and intimidation by those maintaining unlawful fences against citizens desirous to enter homesteads came to the Department. Some of the agents now report that those having such fences have erected gates allowing ingress and egress to settlers who have gone upon lands within their inclosures, and have openly proclaimed that they have no desire to prevent settlement upon the public domain by actual settlers, and the right of way to the public lands is accorded to them. Whilst, however it is claimed that many trespassers on notification have removed their fences, it is undeniably true that a larger number still maintain them, and will refuse, to obey the law except under actual compulsion.

In order to obtain direct information on this subject I instructed the two inspectors appointed under the act of the last Congress to give it their special attention and to report to the Department directly. One was sent to the Territory of Wyoming and the other to the Territory of New Mexico. The result of their investigations within the limited time has furnished to the Department enlarged and more special information upon the subject. They report a number of inclosures and an area inclosed in these two Territories far beyond what I had been led to expect.

How the illegal occupation and possession of the public domain could have grown to such enormous proportions is beyond my comprehension

In its social, moral and political aspect, not less than in its economic results, the existence and growth of such lawless combinations resting upon unlawful inclosures of the public domain and protected by the acquirement of titles, through devious or more openly fraudulent methods, to the controling sources of water supply, constitute today a phenomenon of American life and a problem of political import that demand the intelligent attention and action of the Congress of the United States. When it was first represented that substantially the entire grazing country west of the 100th meridian had been fenced in by cattlemen, I could not give credence to the statement of such lawlessness and rapacity. But the testimony of the residents of the Territories, who have no motive for misrepresentation, corroborated by reports based on personal inspection of agents and surveyors now on record in the department, establish the fact. Indeed, it is publicly announced, by the trespassers themselves, who not only acknowledged that they have unlawfully fenced in the public lands without any limit except their own pleasure and power, but they justify their action and complain against the execution of the law as an oppressive and unjust hardship.

Condition of the Army.

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS TO SAY IN HIS REPORT.

Secretary of War Endicott's report is out, and is very complete. He says that during the fiscal year $36,990,903-38 were paid out. The Lieutenant General of the army reports that at the date of the last consolidated returns there were 2,103 officers and 23,946 enlisted men in the army. In referring to the late General Hancock Mr. Endicott says: "He was a brave and accomplished soldier, who served with distinction in two wars, and was thanked by Congress for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in the great and decisive victory at Gettysburg. He also had in full measure the respect and love of all his countrymen."

There have been no hostilities or serious disturbances in the Division of the Missouri during the past year But constant vigilance has been required of officers and men. In the Indian Territory the settlement effected through the visit of the Lieutenant-General in July, 1885, with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has given comparative peace to that region, and the Indians are quiet and contented. A considerable portion of the report is devoted in describing the different Indian encounters, the capture of Geronomo and the death of Captain Crawford, to whom he pays a high tribute. He says that no man should occupy a position in the army to which he is not fitted. The discipline of the army is good and the efficiency of the various arms of the service are well maintained. The reports from the commanding officers of the Artillery School and of the Infantry and Cavalry School are very satisfactory and shows that a high standard of military education has been established. Soldiers are developed and matured rapidly on the battle-field, but in time of peace it is only by study and application, by practical experiment, by exercise in the use of weapons, and by keeping fully abreast of the world's knowledge, that the soldier can be made ready for his work, when it comes. The entire cost of army transportation during the past year was $3,080,579.16. The national armory at Springfield, Mass., during the last fiscal year manufactured 39,527 rifles, carbines and shot-guns, in addition to the repair of arms, the manufacture of swords, sabers, and other miscellaneous articles. There are now 2,361 miles of military lines operated by the Signal Service. The progress made in the system of cold wave warnings has been highly satisfactory, and the Chief Signal Officer is convinced that property to the value of many millions of dollars has been saved through its agency.

Treasurer Jordan's Report.

The United States Treasurer has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report, from which it appears that the net receipts of the government during the year ended June 30, 1886, were $336,439,727 and the net expenditures $242,483,138. The excess of revenue over expenditures was $93,956,589. The receipts were $12,749,020.68 greater and the expenditures were $17,743,796 61 less than last year making an increase in the net receipts for the past fiscal year over that of 1885 of $30,492,817.29.

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1886.

Congress met today at noon in the usual way. There was a good representation of both Senators and Members and crowds of people flocked to the Capitol to see the beginning of the new session When the Forty-Ninth Congress met last December it found the Capitol draped in mourning for the death of Vice President Hendricks. This year it reassembles to find the building swathed in black for Ex-President Arthur.

After the gavels fell to-day in the Senate and house, and roll calls followed, and new Senators and Representatives were then sworn in. Work is now in order, but the week's programme cannot now be outlined, for convenience must decide to what business each branch of Congress will first give attention.

Among the most interesting annual reports evoked by the assembling of Congress was that of Secretary Whitney because it deals largely with the reconstruction of the Navy. Speaking of the extravagance of previous Administrations, the Secretary shows that there are now twenty million dollars worth of stores and supplies on hand, supposed to be new, but much of them ruined by decay and rust, or entirely obsolete. There are 25,000 augers which have been lying for years in disused yards and hundreds of thousands other implements similarly going to destruction. An officer reports passing through a yard where the men were short of cut nails, and turning aside he found a wareroom filled from floor to ceiling with barrels on barrels of the needed nails. It is estimated that these nails will still last the Navy Department fifty years.

The absurdity of the effort among Republican papers to create the belief that there is some scandal involving the President in the purchase of real estate here for speculative purposes is really amusing. Neither partisan malice nor personal animosity can fix upon him any taint of complicity in real estate ring transactions or scandalous police spying in Washington.

Even those who criticize the President's public and political policy acknowledge that personally and pecuniarily, he is one of the most honest men who ever occupied the White House. He might be imposed upon in some way by avaricious men, but President Cleveland himself is totally free from greed. This sudden spasm of outraged virtue in the Republican party, which stood by President Grant when he locked up Boss Sheperd, Landaulet Williams and the members of the Whiskey Ring, because certain real estate dealers sought to profit by Mr. Cleveland's purchase of a home, is highly interesting.

The name of the President's little country place is still undergoing changes. Originally it was "Pretty Prospect," then it was vulgarly called "Red Top," after which the owner named it "Oak View." Now those who have made the most earnest effort to connect the President with the syndicate aim to stigmatize it with the title of "Poison Oak View."

It is becoming quite common to distribute pictures of the fine Washington residences of wealthy Congressmen as an influence upon the horny handed voter, and public men have found that owning large houses here is very detrimental to their popularity at home. More than one has been defeated by the circulation of a photograph of his Washington residence among his constituents. It was only a few days since that an Illinois Congressmen, seeing a camera leveled at his mansion, rushed out and tried to drive the photographer away.

When ex Senator Robeson ran for Congress the last time in New Jersey, his constituents were shown pictures of the south front of the new State, War and Navy Department, and were told that that magnificent granite structure was Mr. Robeson's new house in Washington. This was entirely too aristocratic for the rural voters of his district, and Mr. Robeson was defeated. Ex-Senator Windom of Minnesota was said to have lost his seat in the Senate through the scattering of pictures of his handsome house on Scott circle and it is said one reason Mr. Blaine rented his elegant house here and lived in a more simple fashion was from the fear of the political use that might be made of his living at the Capital in princely style.

The character of these city homes is sometimes exaggerated, however, as was that of Senator Vest. Recently he purchased a modest little house on P Street, and picking up a western paper a few days after he was astonished to see the statement that he had bought an elegant residence in the fashionable locality of Mr. Blaine's palatial mansion.

A BAKING POWDER MATTER.

MORE OF THE ALBANY NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATION.

THE "JOURNAL" REAFFIRMS AND EMPHASIZES THE FACTS—PLAIN TALK FROM PROF. TUCKER—HIS OPINION ON AMMONIA AND BREAD RISERS GENERALLY.

The Albany, N. Y., *Journal* some time since published an interesting report upon the subject of baking powders, in which it gave the results of some tests of an elaborate character made for the purpose of determining the question of which is the best and wholesomest of these articles. The analyses and tests required were undertaken by Professors W. G. Tucker, of the Albany Medical College, and W. P. Mason, of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, chemists of the highest standing and reputation, well known for their extended and valuable services as public analysts. Messrs. Tucker and Mason, the *Journal* stated, had been directed to procure from dealers in Albany and Troy packages of baking powder, to analyze and critically examine them, and to make their reports of facts found entirely without bias or favor.

The report proved a matter of interest and importance, and was widely copied and commented upon. From the facts presented housekeepers had no difficulty in determining for themselves the best and most wholesome baking powder to use. The *Journal*, its facts having been questioned by a local baking powder manufacturer, returns to the subject and publishes the following interesting interview with Prof. Tucker, The facts before stated are reaffirmed and emphasized in the most breezy manner:

A *Journal* reporter recently visited Prof. Tucker for the purpose of gaining further information in reference to the baking powder question. He was found in the extensive laboratory of the Medical College, hard at work, but good naturedly submitted to an inquisitorial interview, the substance of which, here given, will be found of interest.

"Doctor," said the reporter, "it appears that one of our local baking powder manufacturers attempts to discredit the report some time ago published in the *Journal* with reference to baking powders, for which the analytical examinations were made by yourself and Prof. Mason. Were your analysis and opinion printed correctly?"

"They were," replied Prof. Tucker, literally."

"Is there any part of the report, or of your views expressed therein, that you would modify?"

"Not a word. My examination was most carefully and accurately made; the deductions I drew from the tests were the inevitable ones, and the opinions I expressed were unquestionably correct."

"You say, Doctor, that the Royal baking powder is superior to any other baking powder which you have examined?"

"That is my report."

"Have you examined many other baking powders?"

"Quite a number."

"Wherein, Doctor, consists this superiority which you find in the Royal over other brands?"

"As stated in my report, in the great purity of its ingredients, in the unquestioned propriety and wholesomeness of those ingredients, in the exact proportions of the same, and the chemical accuracy and skill with which they have been combined. As I said before, it is, I believe, a baking powder unequaled for purity, strength and wholesomeness."

"Doctor, the *Journal's* lady readers would like you to inform them what are the peculiar virtues of a good baking powder over other and more old-fashioned methods of raising bread, biscuit and cake?"

"That would require a long answer, something in the nature of a lecture. Briefly, however, the advantage of such a baking powder over yeast consists in the quicker work it accomplishes, in the preservation of some of the best elements of the flour which are destroyed in the production of the carbonic acid gas by the use of yeast, and in the absolute certainty of sweet, light and digestible food. Over other methods for quick raising, the merits of a pure baking powder are great. It is always ready for use, the acid and alkali are combined in exact proportions to produce definite results, or to render the largest amount of leavening gas and leave nothing more than a neutral residuum, which is not the result where cream of tartar and soda are bought separately and mixed in the kitchen, for it will always occur where this is done that one or the other of these substances will predominate, making the food yellow, heavy, bitter and unwholesome. Besides, the cream of tartar which can be procured by the housekeeper is mostly adulterated, adding to the uncertainty of the results or the unwholesomeness of the food All these difficulties are avoided in the use of a pure, properly-made baking powder."

"Will baking powders keep? How long will they hold their strength?"

"If properly made, until used. A perfect baking powder must combine superlative strength with power to retain it indefinitely. Baking powders generally are robbed of the necessary preserving agent in order to give present strength, or else have their efficiency largely destroyed by the addition of large quantities of flour to prevent premature decomposition. The method by which both these qualities are retained in the highest degree produces the perfect article, and this I believe is fully accomplished in the Royal baking powder. I have seen an analysis of a baking powder which showed 21 per cent. of Rochelle salts. The baking powder was not fresh, and because of the improper manner in which it had been made the ingredients had combined, forming the purgative salt. I give this as an illustration of those baking powders whose keeping qualities are sacrificed to present strength. How to get both strength and keeping quality is the secret of baking powder success"

"Doctor, what about ammonia in baking powder?"

"Sesqui-carbonate of ammonia is sometimes used in the higher class of baking powders."

"Is it injurious or objectionable?"

"Nonsense! Quite the contrary. It has been used for generations in the finest food. It is a very volatile agent. Heat entirely evolves it into gas, leaving no residuum. Were it used in sufficient quantity to do the entire work of aeration, I am inclined to believe it would be the acme of leavening agents. Some of the highest authorities, as Hassall, recommend its exclusive use for this purpose in preference to yeast or other kinds of leaven. It is universally admitted to be a wholesome and valuable agent, and no chemist of reputation will class it otherwise. I have become indignant when I have read the silly charges that have frequently been made through ignorance or otherwise against it."

"Then those manufacturers who advertise that their powder does not contain it"—

"Confess that their powder lacks a most useful, wholesome and excellent ingredient."

"But they say its origin is filthy?"

"Its origin and method of preparation are no more filthy than are the origin and preparation of bread. All this talk about ammonia in baking powder and its filthy origin is the veriest rubbish. A man disgraces himself when he lends himself to any such statements. It is particularly unfair for baking powder manufacturers to seek to pervert the truth, or prejudice the ignorant or unwary by statements that it is either harmful or dirty. Ammonia exists in the very air we breathe, and is largely present in nature as a wholesome substance."

East Benton.

Stern Winter has again stretched his cruel hand over our land, bolted the doors of outdoor work, locked his icy chest, and suspended many fond hopes, but, no doubt, smoothed the rough and tardy road to the enviable state of—matrimony.

Hog cholera has not wholly destroyed the delicious sausage crop. But for this pest, pork might be low.

Hunting is all the rage, and the season in the zenith of its glory. Our hunters go for large and profitable game—such as deer, bears, foxes and the like, leaving rabbits and the smaller fry to be looked after by the little boys.

Our young, fair maidens, these long wintry evenings, not only believe in the entertaining of beaux, but betimes, in the lying of knots as well and we believe it is becoming of them all, no less of the country, than, of the village belles.

Benton is a central business locality of a large scope of territory. We cannot say that we believe it is best in all respects for all concerned, as it occasions much inconvenience to people remote from that place whom nature has directed thence by unmistakable, natural and almost compulsory channels, barriers that seem to bid defiance to other outlets. So far as the general business of the community is concerned it does not matter, but, there are three eminent physicians located at that place, whose practice necessarily is far reaching, so far as distance is concerned, hence the delay which sometimes necessitates prompt and immediate medical aid. Upon the whole, our business men are honorable, fair and square and deserve the patronage of the community. What nature has done for Benton, business men seized upon the inducements thus held out, which is but a common law of business gravitation all the world over.

The meeting at Hamlin is still in progress at this writing. Several have thus far accepted the overtures of the gospel through the instrumentality of the Rev. S. Boone. It is hoped that many more will fall into gospel line ere the meeting closes.

Hearing people talk one would suppose that the Wilkes-Barre and Western railroad will go up every stream and ravine that crosses the valley—even part of the time occupy the track of the B. & S. A little too much railroad, that.

Sammy Gibbons contracted a very severe cold.

Daniel Ashelman has a sick horse, which suffers from pneumonia.

Rev. Boone, Charley Kase, Harmon and Andrew Stine captured six rabbits on Thanksgiving day.

Mrs. Warra McHenry, of Cambra, is on the sick list and suffering from sore throat.

Silo McHenry reports foxes very scarce.

Thanksgiving week pork and poultry (turkeys) sold at 5 and 9 cents respectively

Wellington Hughes' herd of hogs has again increased to several hundred head, all of which he has decided to winter over.

All of Cambra is in a fair way of becoming supplied with soft water from an excellent spring below town, by means of an hydraulic ram.

Hygiene has not disturbed our public schools thus far this Winter.

The thermometer of the moral atmosphere registers 0—(zero), as the boiling (maddening) point, and—20 below, fighting heat. 1, 2 and 3 above, cold, chilly and indifferent.

Simon Tubbs is now in his 88th year.

The last lot of peanuts, sold by Davie Kauff, were very large and deceptive shells, enclosing little, shriveled kernels, but, Oh! how "bitter-sweet." Merchandise is the hobbie of cousin Davie.

Our people are anxiously awaiting railroad developments. Wash Ipher expects to prospect for coal very soon again on his farm, near Cambra. He exhibits samples of coal found by boring, at a depth of about 40 feet.

Court Proceedings.

The regular session of December court began on Monday the 6th, Hon. William Elwell and associates Hons. F. L. Shuman and James Lake on the bench.

Reports of constables taken. The following opinions were filed: Catawissa Deposit Bank vs. S. C. Cressy, new trial refused; estate of Elias Krumm, exceptions to auditor's report on distribution, exceptions overruled; Joseph Michael et al. vs. John Hoofnagle, case stated, decided in favor of defendant; A. E. Cadow vs. D. L. & W. R. R. Co., nonsuit taken off; J. Lewar's admr', vs. J. Weaver et ux.

The following auditors' reports were filed: Distributing proceeds of sheriff's sale of real estate of T. F. Young; estate of Stephen Crawford; estate of Julia Puff; estate of Levi Miller; estate of A. L. Davis; estate of Daniel and Louisa Nuss; estate of W. J. Allen; estate of J. J. Stiles; estate of W. M. Dewitt; distribution of proceeds of sheriff's sale of real estate of W. R. Cox.

Return of sale in the following estates were confirmed nisi: Lydia Spouenberg, Margaret A Davis, H. M. Parker, Sarah A Eck, William Sitler, Jacob Chamberlin.

Order of sale continued in estates of Henry D. Knorr, Elizabeth Clark.

On petition, sales ordered in the following estates; J. A. Hess, Jonas Doty, Samuel Smith, Lydia Fedder.

On petition, J. A. Hess committee of Fannie Coleman a lunatic, discharged.

Dr. J. H. Vastine appointed foreman of grand jury.

Resignation of David Stroup constable of Mt. Pleasant filed, and on petition G. M. Ikeler appointed to fill vacancy.

Exceptions to the incorporation of Espy as a borough filed.

Registers accounts confirmed nisi.

ROAD REPORTS.

Hemlock township near D. Yocum's, Beaver near Daniel Singley's, Greenwood near G. W. Ikeler's, Main near Daniel Fisher's, Roaringcreek near Isaac Brazelton's, Mt. Pleasant near Hartzell's dam, Mt. Pleasant near B. F. Laycock's, Mt. Pleasant near Stohners barn.

Inquest on body of an unknown man found in the river near Berwick approved and filed.

Bessie Vantassle vs. I. W. Vantassle, report of commissioner confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. D. F. Seybert. And now Dec. 6, 1886, defendant pleads not guilty and enters bail of $1,000 for his appearance at next court in Union county on the charge of burglary.

Partition awarded in the estate of Elias George, estate of Leonard Sponenberg.

Order to viewers of a bridge over east branch of Fishingcreek in Sugarloaf continued.

Widow's appraisments confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a county bridge over Raven Creek confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs M. B. Shuman, nol pros allowed.

Commonwealth vs William Cross, larceny, pleads guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, restore goods, underzo imprisonment in jail for 4 months.

Commonwealth vs. Albert Anderson, tramp, pleads not guilty. After evidence is in pleads guilty, and sentenced to 4 months in jail.

Commonwealth vs. T. J. & J. C. Stiles, selling liquor without license, and on Sunday, true bill on each case. Plead guilty.

On motion of Geo. E. Elwell Esq. S. W. Dickson was sworn in as an attorney-at-law.

Commonwealth vs James Kelly, fornication and bastardy, child lived 11 months; pleads guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs, and $65 to prosecutrix.

Commonwealth vs. H. W. Kahler, fornication and bastardy, case tried, verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs, $35 lying in expenses, and $1 weekly for the support of the child until it is seven years old, and give $500 bail that it shall not become a charge on the Poor district.

Commonwealth vs. I. Fedder nol pros allowed.

Inquest on body of Clemuel W. Well approved and filed.

Commonwealth vs. W. M. Hughes, true bill on second count (manslaughter.)

Trade Dollars to be Redeemed.

Washington Special to the Baltimore Sun.

Holders of trade dollars have the assurance of several prominent Congressmen that an effort will be made this winter to pass a bill providing for the redemption of this much-abused coin. Similar efforts have been made in previous Congresses, but they have failed because it was alleged that the bulk of this coin is held by speculators. It is said that four or five years ago a concerted movement among New York speculators depreciated the value of the trade dollar, and forced it down to a current value of from 78 to 85 cents. This was owing to two causes—the discovery that the government must redeem this class of coin because it was obsolete and worth less than its face value, and also because certain capitalists determined to buy it up for speculative purposes. They were purchased at an average of 85 cents and withdrawn from circulation. If they should be redeemed now the speculators would only make about fifteen per cent. on their investment, which has stood for four years. Under the circumstances the objection to the passage of such a bill on the ground that it is in the interest of the speculators alone no longer holds good, and there seems to be no reason why Congress should further withhold legislation on the subject.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

WE ARE INDEBTED

TO THE SOUTH FOR

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

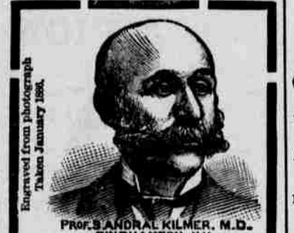
If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"REV. JAS. M. ROLLINS,
"Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."



Engraved from photograph Taken January 1886.

PROF. S. ANDRAL KILMER, M.D.
BINGHAMTON, N.Y.
THE INVALID'S BENEFACTOR.
Discoverer of Dr. Kilmer's

COMPLETE FEMALE REMEDY

Ladies' Home Treatment

Special and Specific treatment for all Complaints and Diseases peculiar to Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Each package contains 3 bottles.

☞ Each kind is also sold separately:

Female Remedy, (Blood and System) $1.

Autumn-Leaf Ext., (Local Treatm't) $1.

U & O Anointment, (External ") .50

☞ Or the three in one Package $2.00.

Recovers the "run-down," bed-ridden" or "abandoned." It Eliminates Humors and Blood Impurities that cause Scrofula, Cancer, Tumor, pimples and blotches.

The age for Diseases and Exposures is past. Woman's Health and usefulness again restored.

Dr. Kilmer treats *Internal* Tumor, Cancer. You can't afford to neglect early symptoms.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

Dr. Kilmer's Female Dispensary, Binghamton, N.Y.

☞ *Invalids' Guide to Health* (Sent *Free*).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

1oct1y.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

OVER WORKED Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a Vial, by druggists.

PRESENTS. GIVEN AWAY. PRESENTS.

A PRESENT FOR PA! A PRESENT FOR MA! For Sister or Brother, for Uncle or Aunt, Sweetheart, Friend or Cousin.

H. J. CLARK & SON,

THE BARGAIN CENTRE OF

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Never before have they shown such a display of Holiday Goods, and at prices not to be matched.

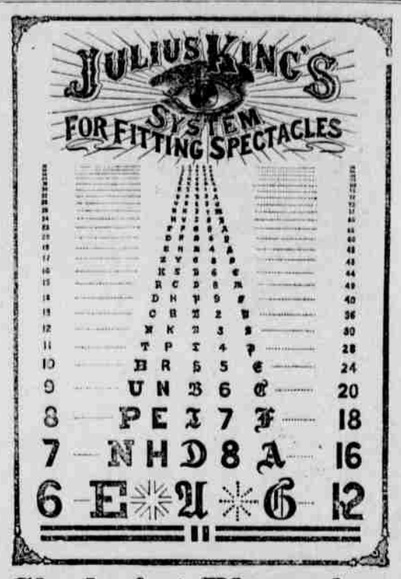
Triplicate Mirrors, Plush Mirrors, Bulgarian Glassware, Books of all kinds, Handkerchiefs & Mufflers, Brass Ornaments, Whisp, Broom & Key Holders, Peach Blow Vases, Fine Placques, Ornaments, Fine Jewelry, Fine Silverware, Toilet Sets, Fancy Baskets, &c.

Thousands of articles too numerous to mention. All invited to call and see.

Don't forget the GREAT slaughtering sale of Coats, Wraps, Jackets, &c. Plush Coats and Wraps away down.

Full line Fur Muffs and Boas. Dress Silks away down.

JULIUS KING'S SYSTEM FOR FITTING SPECTACLES



G. A. Clark, Agt. Bloomsburg, Pa.

[Oct15 tf.]

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR F. P. ADAMS & CO.,

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

Sole agents of the following brands of Cigars.

HENRY CLAY,
LONDRES,
NORMAL,
INDIAN PRINCESS,
SAMSON,
SILVER ASH.

Alexander Bros. & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, CANDIES,

FRUITS AND NUTS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HENRY MAILLARDS FINE CANDIES.

FRESH EVERY WEEK.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVALS will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES, LEMONS, BANANAS, PEANUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, CREAM NUTS, ALMONDS, POP CORN BALLS.

Administrator's Sale

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of John Springer, late of the township of Hemlock, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, deceased will expose to public sale, by virtue of power in the will of the said deceased, on

Thursday, Dec. 30, 1886,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises, the following described tract of land of the estate of the said decedent testator, namely: That certain tract of land situate in the aforesaid township of Hemlock, bounded by lands of Elisha Brugler, Frederick Miller, Egbert Thomson, estate of Levi Wright, deceased, and Thomas and Albert Hartman, containing

107 ACRES

AND FORTY-SIX PERCHES OF LAND, strict measure, be the same more or less. Nearly all of the said land is cleared—a small portion being

WOOD LAND,

on which is erected a one and one-half story frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

a frame bank barn with straw shed attached, wagon shed and other outbuildings. The place is supplied with water by good springs. An

APPLE AND PEACH ORCHARD

on the premises and other fruit trees. This property is situated about six miles from Bloomsburg and about seven miles from Danville, and thus is convenient to market.

Reasonable terms and conditions will be made known at sale. PETER S. BRUGLER,

Dec 10. Admr., c. t. a.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday, the 27th day of December, 1886, under Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29 1874, and the supplements thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Orangeville Shoe Manufacturing Company," the character and object of which is the manufacturing and selling of boots, shoes or both, or of any other article of commerce made from leather, and for these purposes to have, posse s and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

The names of the subscribers to the certificate of incorporation are Chas. K. Canfield, Alfred Houtz, H. J. Conner, A. M. Dewitt and G. S. Fleckenstine. C. W. MILLER,

Dec 3. Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of S. W. McHenry, late of Jackson Twp.

Letters of administration on said estate, having been granted to the undersigned admrs., all persons indebted to said estate are here hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

MRS. THEODOSIA B. MCHENRY,
Z. A. BUTT, Admr's.

Dec. 3. WALLES, P. O.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emma M. Brader, late of Centre Twp., deceased.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned admr., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

NOV19 6t* A. D. BRADER, Admr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Ash, late of Scott Twp., decd.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

NOV5 J. TRAWILLIGER, Executor, Lightstreet, Pa.

RETURN NOTICE.

An Act of the Legislature and approved June 2, 1881, (see Pamphlet Laws, page 45,) requiring Tax Collectors, township and borough officers, to make return of seated and unseated lands upon which no property can be found, from which to make taxes to the County Commissioners, on or before the first day of January next, with a sufficient description, by boundries or otherwise, of each separate lot or tract and about the quantity of the same. Those who fail to make returns by said day will be held for such loss. Taxes so returned become a lien against the property so returned. We have blanks on which these returns are to be made and will furnish them upon application of collectors, &c. JOHN B. CASEY,

Bloomsburg, Dec 10, 1886. Com'rs Clerk.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check for $20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in one million 1-sues of leading American newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 circulation! The advertisement will be placed before one million *different* newspaper purchasers—or FIVE MILLION READERS. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of ad and check, or send 20 cents for book of 100 pages.

GEO P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York. dec10 4t

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

NEW YORK Dec. 6, 1886.

The continued cold weather gives our market a healthy tone and a favorable outlook for all shipments of poultry, game, eggs etc. The egg market is very firm; selling fresh stock at 25 cts., fancy white leghorn, 35

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Annual Suggestions to Congress.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The President Holds the Same Views as Heretofore.

Americans who Break the Laws of Foreign Countries not to be Protected in Future—Confidence in the "Tariff for Revenue Only" Plan—The Laboring Classes Recognized—The Army, the Navy and the Postal Service—The Indians—Public Lands—Civil Service Reform.

To the Congress of the United States:

In discharge of a constitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the executive office, I herewith transmit to the congress at its reassembling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for legislative consideration as appear necessary and expedient.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of neighborly interest toward those whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of settlement in friendly counsel. The cruel treatment of inoffensive Chinese has, I regret to say, been repeated in some of the far western states and territories, and acts of violence against those people, beyond the power of the local constituted authorities to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant Alaska. Much of this violence can be traced to race prejudice and competition of labor, which cannot, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose safety is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored nations.

In opening our vast domain to alien elements, the purpose of our law givers was to invite assimilation and not to provide an arena for endless antagonisms. The paramount duty of maintaining public order and defending the interests of our own people, may require the adoption of measures of restriction, but they should not tolerate the oppression of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the government of China, whose friendly disposition toward us I am most happy to recognize, will meet us half way in devising a comprehensive remedy by which an effective limitation of Chinese emigration, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of 1880 touching the opium traffic.

Cases have continued to occur in Germany, giving rise to much correspondence in relation to the privilege of sojourn of our naturalized citizens of German origin revisiting the land of their birth, yet I am happy to state that our relations with that country have lost none of their accustomed cordiality.

The claims for interest upon the amount of tonnage dues illegally exacted from certain German steamship lines were favorably reported in both houses of congress at the last session, and I trust will receive final and favorable action at an early day.

The recommendations contained in my last annual message in relation to a mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America—so long a subject of anxious difference between the United States and Great Britain—was met by an adverse vote of the senate on April 15 last; and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with her Britannic majesty's government for the promulgation of such joint interpretation and definition of the article of the convention of 1818, relating to the territorial waters and inshore fisheries of the British provinces, as should secure the Canadian rights from encroachment by United States fishermen and, at the same time, insure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to allay friction—which, however, has revived as each treaty was terminated. The last arrangement, under the treaty of 1871, was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 30, 1885, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminated treaty. The progress of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of 1818. New and vast interests have been brought into existence; modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied; the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of the terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3,500 miles. This propinquity, community of language and occupation, and similarity of political and social institutions, indicate the practicability and obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending, with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of congress announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. As at an early day there may be laid before congress the correspondence of the department of state in relation to this important subject, so that the history of the past fishing season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended, a more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

The question of a general revision of the treaties of Japan is again under discussion at Tokio. As the first to open relations with that empire, and as the nation in most direct commercial relation with Japan, the United States have lost no opportunity to testify their consistent friendship by supporting the just claims of Japan to autonomy and independence among nations. A treaty of extradition between the United States and Japan, the first concluded by that empire, has been lately proclaimed. The weakness of Liberia and the difficulty of maintaining effective sovereignty over its outlying districts, have exposed that republic to encroachment. It cannot be forgotten that this distant community is an offshoot of our system, owing its origin to the associated benevolence of American citizens, whose praiseworthy efforts to create a nucleus of civilization in the dark continent have commanded respect and sympathy everywhere, especially in this country. Although a formal protectorate over Liberia is contrary to our traditional policy, the moral right and duty of the United States to assist in all proper ways in the maintenance of its integrity is obvious, and has been consistently announced during nearly half a century. I recommend that, in the reorganization of our navy, a small vessel, no longer found adequate to our needs, be presented to Liberia, to be employed by it in the protection of its coastwise revenues. The encouraging development of beneficial and intimate relations between the United States and Mexico, which has been so marked within the past few years, is at once the occasion of congratulation and of friendly solicitude. I urgently renew my former representation of the need of speedy legislation by congress to carry into effect the reciprocity commercial convention of Jan. 20, 1883. Our commercial treaty of 1854 with Mexico was terminated, according to its provisions, in 1881, upon notification given by Mexico in pursuance of her announced policy of recasting all her commercial treaties. Mexico has since concluded with several foreign governments new treaties of commerce and navigation, defining alien rights of trade, property and residence, treatment of shipping, consular privileges and the like. Our yet unexecuted reciprocity convention of 1883 covers none of these points, the settlement of which is so necessary to good relationship. I propose to initiate with Mexico negotiations for a new and enlarged treaty of commerce and navigation. In compliance with a resolution of the senate I communicated to that body on Aug. 2 last, and also to the house of representatives, the correspondence in the case of A. K. Cutting, an American citizen then imprisoned in Mexico, charged with the commission of a penal offense in Texas, of which a Mexican citizen was the object. After demand had been made for his release the charge against him was amended so as to include a violation of Mexican law within Mexican territory. This joinder of alleged offenses, one within and the other exterior to Mexico, induced me to order a special investigation of the case, pending which Mr. Cutting was released. The incident has, however, disclosed a claim of jurisdiction by Mexico novel in our history, whereby any offense committed anywhere by a foreigner, penal in the place of its commission, and of which a Mexican is the object, may, if the offender be found in Mexico, be there tried and punished in conformity with Mexican laws. This jurisdiction was sustained by the courts of Mexico in the Cutting case, and approved by the executive branch of that government, upon the authority of a Mexican statute. The appellate court, in releasing Mr. Cutting, decided that the abandonment of the complaint by the Mexican citizen aggrieved by the alleged crime (a libelous publication) removed the basis of further prosecution, and also declared justice to have been satisfied by the enforcement of a small part of the original sentence. The admission of such a pretension would be attended with serious results, invasive of the jurisdiction of this government, and highly dangerous to our citizens in foreign lands; therefore I have denied it and protested against its attempted exercise as unwarranted by the principles of law and international usages. When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must abide by the laws there in force, and will not be protected by their own government from the consequences of an offense against those laws committed in such foreign country; but watchful care and interest of this government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad; and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded for them. With less than that this government will not be content when the life or liberty of its citizens is at stake. Whatever the degree to which extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction may have been formerly allowed by consent and reciprocal agreement among certain of the European states, no such doctrine or practice was ever known to the laws of this country or of that from which our institutions have mainly been derived.

In the case of Mexico there are reasons especially strong for perfect harmony in the mutual exercise of jurisdiction. Nature has made us irrevocably neighbors, and wisdom and kind feeling should make us friends.

The overflow of capital and enterprise from the United States is a potent factor in assisting the development of the resources of Mexico, and in building up the prosperity of both countries.

To assist this good work all grounds of apprehension for the security of person and property should be removed; and I trust that in the interests of good neighborhood the statute referred to will be so modified as to eliminate the present possibilities of danger to the peace of the two countries.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

The drift of sentiment in civilized communities toward full recognition of the rights of property in the creations of the human intellect has brought about the adoption by many important nations of an international copyright convention, which was signed at Berne on Sept. 18, 1885. Inasmuch as the constitution gives to congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries," this government did not feel warranted in becoming a signatory pending the action of congress upon measures of international copyright now before it, but the right of adhesion to the Berne convention hereafter, has been reserved. I trust the subject will receive at your hands the attention it deserves, and that the just claims of authors, so urgently pressed, will be duly heeded. Representations continue to be made to me of the injurious effect upon American artists studying abroad and having free access to the art collections of foreign countries, of maintaining a discriminating duty against the introduction of the works of their brother artists of other countries; and I am induced to repeat my recommendation for the abolition [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury exhibits in detail the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of the government related to his department. I especially direct the attention of the congress to the recommendations contained in this and the last preceding report of the secretary, touching the simplification and amendment of the laws relating to the collection of our revenues; and in the interest of economy and justice to the government, I hope they may be adopted by appropriate legislation. The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $336,-439,727.06. Of this amount $192,905,023 41 was received from customs and $116,805,936 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as here stated, were $13,749,020.68 greater than for the previous year, but the increase from customs was $11,434,084 10, and from internal revenue $4,407,910.94. The total ordinary expenses of government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $242,483,138.53, being less by $17,788,797 than such expenditures for the year preceding, and leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of $93,956,588.56 as against $83,463,771.27 at the close of the previous year, being an increase in such surplus of $10,492,817.29. The expenditures are compared with those of the preceding fiscal year and classified as follows:

	Year ending June 30, 1886.	Year ending June 30, 1885.
For civil expenses	$21,955,601	$23,926,942
For foreign intercourse	1,332,320	1,439,609
For Indians	6,099,178	6,552,594
For pensions	63,404,864	56,102,267
For the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	34,324,152	42,670,678
For the navy, including vessels, machinery, and improvement of navy yards	13,807,887	16 021,079
For interest on public debt	50,580,145	51,386,256
For the District of Columbia	2,892,321	3,499,650
Miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue	47,986,683	54,728,016

For the current year to end June 30, 1887, the ascertained receipts up to Oct. 1, 1886, with such receipts estimated for the remainder of the year, amount to $350,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same period are $260,000,000, indicating an anticipated surplus at the close of the year of $90,000,000. The total value of the exports from the United States to foreign countries during the fiscal year is stated and compared with the preceding year as follows:

	For year ending June 30, 1886.	For year ending June 30, 1885.
Domestic merchandise	$665,964,529	$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise	13,560,301	15,506,909
Gold	42,952,191	8,477,892
Silver	29,511,219	23,753,833

The value of some of our leading exports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the value of the same for the year immediately preceding is here given, and furnishes information both interesting and suggestive.

	For year ending June 30, 1886.	For year ending June 30, 1885.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$219,045,576	$213,798,048
Tobacco and its manufactures	80,424,908	84,767,808
Breadstuffs	125,846,558	160,870,921
Provisions	90,625,216	107,332,456

Our imports during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, were as follows:

	1886.	1885.
Merchandise	$635,43[illegible],136	$579,580,053
Gold	20,748,349	26,691,696
Silver	17,850,307	16,550,627

In my last annual message to the congress attention was directed to the fact that the revenues of the government exceeded its actual needs; and it was suggested that legislative action should be taken to relieve the people from the unnecessary burden of taxation thus made apparent. In view of the pressing importance of the subject I deem it my duty to again urge its consideration.

"A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY."

The income of the government by its increased volume and through economies in its collection is now more than ever in excess of public necessities. The application of the surplus to the payment of such portion of the public debt as is now at our option subject to extinguishment, if continued at the rate which has lately prevailed, would retire that class of indebtedness within less than one year from this date. Thus a continuation of our present revenue system would soon result in the receipt of an annual income much greater than necessary to meet government expenses, with no indebtedness upon which it could be applied. We should then be confronted with a vast quantity of money—the circulating medium of the people—hoarded in the treasury when it should be in their hands, or we should be drawn into wasteful public extravagance with all the corrupting national demoralization which follows in its train. But it is not the simple existence of this surplus and its threatened attendant evils which furnish the strongest argument against our present scale of federal taxation. Its worst phase is the exaction of such a surplus through a perversion of the relations between the people and their government, and a dangerous departure from the rules which limit the right of federal taxation. Good government, and especially the government of which every American citizen boasts, has for its objects, the protection of every person within its care in the greatest liberty consistent with the good order of society, and his perfect security in the enjoyment of his earnings, with the least possible diminution for public needs. When more of the people's substance is exacted through the form of taxation than is necessary to meet the just obligations of the government and the expense of its economical administration, such exaction becomes ruthless extortion and a violation of the fundamental principles of a free government. The indirect manner in which these exactions are made has a tendency to conceal their true character and their extent. But we have arrived at a stage of superfluous revenue which has aroused the people to a realization of the fact that the amount raised professedly for the support of the government is paid by them as absolutely, if added to the price of the things which supply their daily wants, as if it was paid at fixed periods into the hand of the taxgatherer. Those who toil for daily wages are beginning to understand that capital, though sometimes vaunting its importance and clamoring for the protection and favor of the government, is dull and sluggish, till, touched by the magical hand of labor, it springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its burden. And the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether, in these circumstances and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury as he supplies his daily wants, he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad, that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits, which, under the system which produces such surplus, increase, without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our citizens whose fortunes, rivaling the wealth of the most favored in anti-democratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious republic. Our farmers, too, and those engaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture, see that day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations, which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer. As every patriotic citizen rejoices in the constantly increasing pride of our people in American citizenship and in the glory of our national achievements and progress, a sentiment prevails that the leading strings useful to a nation in its infancy may well be to a great extent discarded in the present stage of American ingenuity, courage and fearless self-reliance. And for the privilege of indulging this sentiment with true American enthusiasm our citizens are quite willing to forego an idle surplus in the public treasury. And all the people know that the average rate of federal taxation upon imports is to-day, in time of peace, but little less, while upon some articles of necessary consumption it is actually more than was imposed by the grievous burden willingly borne at a time when the government needed millions to maintain by war the safety and integrity of the Union. It has been the policy of the government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports, and no change in this policy is desirable. But the present condition of affairs constrains our people to demand that by a revision of our revenue laws the receipts of the government shall be reduced to the necessary expense of its economical administration; and this demand should be recognized and obeyed by the people's representatives in the legislative branch of the government. In readjusting the burdens of federal taxation a sound public policy requires that such of our citizens as have built up large and important industries under present conditions should not be suddenly, and to their injury, deprived of advantages to which they have adapted their business; but if the public good requires it they should be content with such consideration as shall deal fairly and cautiously with their interests, while the just demand of the people for relief from needless taxation is honestly answered. A reasonable and timely submission to such a demand should certainly be possible without disastrous shock to any interest; and a cheerful concession sometimes averts abrupt and heedless action, often the outgrowth of impatience and delayed justice. Due regard should be also accorded in any proposed readjustment to the interests of American labor so far as they are involved. We congratulate ourselves that there is among us no laboring class fixed within unyielding bounds and doomed under all conditions to the inexorable fate of daily toil. We recognize in labor a chief factor in the wealth of the republic, and we treat those who have it in their keeping as citizens entitled to the most careful regard and thoughtful attention. This regard and attention should be awarded them, not only because labor is the capital of our workingmen, justly entitled to its share of government favor, but for the further and not less important reason that the laboring man surrounded by his family in his humble home, as a consumer, is vitally interested in all that cheapens the cost of living and enables him to bring within his domestic circle additional comforts and advantages. This relation of the workingman to the revenue laws of the country, and the manner in which it palpably influences the question of wages, should not be forgotten in the justifiable prominence given to the proper maintenance of the supply and protection of well paid labor. And these considerations suggest such an arrangement of government revenues as shall reduce the expense of living, while it does not curtail the opportunity for work nor reduce the compensation of American labor, and injuriously affect its condition and the dignified place it holds in the estimation of our people. But our farmers and agriculturists—those who from the soil produce the things consumed by all—are perhaps more directly and plainly concerned than any other of our citizens, in a just and careful system of federal taxation. Those actually engaged in and more remotely connected with this kind of work number nearly one-half of our population. None labor harder or more continuously than they. No enactments limit their hours of toil and no interposition of the government enhances to any great extent the

value of their products. And yet for many of the necessaries and comforts of life, which the most scrupulous economy enables them to bring into their homes, and for their implements of husbandry, they are obliged to pay a price largely increased by an unnatural profit which, by the action of the government, is given to the more favored manufacturer. I recommend that, keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessary surplus of national income annually accumulating be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws which shall cheapen the price of the necessaries of life and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much needed reform, unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entire country and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

THE COINAGE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, there were coined under the compulsory silver coinage act of 1878 29,838,909 silver dollars, and the cost of the silver used in such coinage was $23,448,980.01. There had been coined up to the close of the previous fiscal year under the provisions of the law 203,882,-854 silver dollars, and on Dec. 1, 1886, the total amount of such coinage was $247,131,-549. The director of the mint reports that at the time of the passage of the law of 1878 directing this coinage, the intrinsic value of the dollars thus coined was 94¼ cents each, and that on July 31, 1886, the price of silver reached the lowest stage ever known, so that the intrinsic or bullion price of our standard silver dollar at that date was less than seventy-two cents. The price of silver on Nov. 30 last was such as to make these dollars intrinsically worth seventy-eight cents each. These differences in value of the coins represent the fluctuations in the price of silver, and they certainly do not indicate that compulsory coinage by the government enhances the price of that commodity or secures uniformity in its value. Every fair and legal effort has been made by the treasury department to distribute this currency among the people. The withdrawal of United States treasury notes of small denominations, and the issuing of small silver certificates have been resorted to in the endeavor to accomplish this result in obedience to the will and sentiments of the representatives of the people in the congress. On the 27th day of November, 1886, the people held of these coins, or certificates representing them, the nominal sum of $166,873,041, and we still had $79,-464,345 in the treasury—as against about $142,894,055 so in the hands of the people and $72,865,376 remaining in the treasury one year ago. The director of the mint again urges the necessity of more vault room for the purpose of storing these silver dollars which are not needed for circulation by the people. I have seen no reason to change the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of this compulsory coinage; and I again urge its suspension on all the grounds contained in my former recommendation, reinforced by the significant increase of our gold exportations during the last year, as appears by the comparative statement herewith presented, and for the further reasons that the more this currency is distributed among the people the greater becomes our duty to protect it from disaster; that we now have abundance for all our needs, and that there seems but little propriety in building vaults to store such currency when the only pretense for its coinage is the necessity of its use by the people as a circulating medium.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The conduct of the department of justice for the last fiscal year is fully detailed in the report of the attorney general, and I invite the earnest attention of the congress to the same and due consideration of the recommendations therein contained. In the report submitted by this officer to the last session of the congress he strongly recommended the erection of a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts; and he repeats the recommendation in his report for the last year. This is a matter of very great importance and should at once receive congressional action. With prisons under its own control, the government could deal with the somewhat vexed question of convict labor, so far as its convicts were concerned, according to a plan of its own adoption, and with due regards to the rights and interests of our laboring citizens, instead of sometimes aiding in the operation of a system which causes among them irritation and discontent. Upon consideration of this subject it might be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions, located in such places as would best subserve the purposes of convenience and economy in transportation. I again urge a change in the federal judicial system to meet the wants of the people and obviate the delays necessarily attending the present condition of affairs in our courts.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The recommendations of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office looking to the better protection of public lands and of the public surveys, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to states and corporations and of private land claims, and the increased efficiency of the public land service are commended to the attention of congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among settlers for residence and cultivation and thus make the greatest number of individual homes was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the republic. This system was a simple one.

It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales, from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general preemption act of 1841. The foundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation. Twenty years later the homestead law was devised to more surely place actual homes in the possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation. But in later years these laws through vicious administrative methods and under changed conditions of communication and transportation, have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent purpose is threatened with entire defeat. The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide sentiments or cultivation, and not only without intention of residence, but for the purpose of their aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of foreigners, invites the serious and immediate attention of the congress. I recommend the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that the homestead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement, and cultivation for the period of five years from the date of entry, without commutation or provision for speculative relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert-land laws unless it shall be the pleasure of the congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuses.

The removal of the fences still remaining which inclose public lands will be enforced with all the authority and means with which the executive branch of the government is or shall be invested by the congress for that purpose.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, was $44,551,043.36.

During the twelve months ended Oct. 31, 1886, 3 per cent. bonds were called for redemption amounting to $127,283,100, of which $80,643,200 was so called to answer the requirements of the law relating to the sinking fund and $46,639,900 for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called $102,209,450 became subject under such calls to redemption prior to Nov. 1, 1886. The remainder, amounting to $25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date.

In addition to the amount subject to payment and cancellation prior to Nov. 1, there were also paid before that day certain of these bonds, with the interest thereon, amounting to $5,072,350, which were anticipated as to their maturity, of which $2,604,-850 had not been called. Thus $107,341,800 had been actually applied prior to Nov. 1, 1886, to the extinguishment of our bonded and interest bearing debt, leaving on that day still outstanding the sum of $1,153,445,112.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service show marked and gratifying improvement during the past year. The reduction of the rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the postal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and business depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, of eight and one-third millions of dollars. An additional check upon receipts by doubling the measure of weight in rating sealed correspondence and diminishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year; while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population, for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery, necessitates steady annual advance in outlay; and the careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure then existing, contemplated the unavoidable augmentation of the deficiency in the last fiscal year by nearly $2,-000,000. The anticipated revenue for the last year failed of realization by about $64,000, but proper measures of economy have so satisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency, in fact, fell below that of 1885. At the close of the last fiscal year the expense of transportation on star routes stood at an annual rate of cost less by over $560,000 than at the close of the previous year, and steamboat and mail messenger service at nearly $200,000 less. The service has been in the meantime enlarged and extended by the establishment of new offices, increase of routes of carriage, expansion of carrier delivery conveniences and additions to the railway mail facilities, in accordance with the growing exigencies of the country and the long established policy of the government. The differences which arose during the year with certain of the steamship companies have terminated by the acquiescence of all in the policy of the government approved by the congress in the postal appropriation at its last session; and the department now enjoys the utmost service afforded by all vessels which sail from our ports upon either ocean—a service generally adequate to the needs of our intercourse. Petitions have, however, been presented to the department by numerous merchants and manufacturers for the establishment of a direct service to the Argentine republic and for semi-monthly dispatches to the empire of Brazil; and the subject is commended to your consideration. I suggest that as distinguished from a grant or subsidy for the mere benefit of any line of trade or travel, whatever outlay may be required to secure additional postal service, necessary and proper and not otherwise attainable, should be regarded as within the limit of legitimate compensation for such service. The extension of the free delivery service as suggested by the postmaster general has heretofore received my sanction, and it is to be hoped a suitable enactment may soon be agreed upon. The request for an appropriation sufficient to enable the general inspection of fourth class offices has my approbation.

PENSIONS.

The report of the commissioner of pensions contains a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau during the last fiscal year. The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau; and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of June, 1886, there were 365,783 pensioners on the rolls of the bureau. Since that there have been 1,0 8,735 applicants for pensions filed, of which 38,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 6 ,754 of these applications allowed, including 60,178 to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $865,634,811.57. The number of new pensions allowed during the year ended June 30, 1886, is 40,357—a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861; the names of 7,329 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducting those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20,753 names. From Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 1, 1886, 1,907 private pension acts had been passed. Since the last mentioned date, and during the last session of the congress, 644 such acts became laws. It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the government. But it is undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief, in which the pension bureau is powerless to aid. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind of quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau require, or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through general laws. These conditions fully justify application to the congress and special enactments, but resort to the congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits or to secure favorable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to the allowance of questionable claims and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications concededly not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I suppose it will not be denied that many claims for pension are made without merit and that many have been allowed upon fraudulent representations. This has been declared from the pension bureau, not only in this, but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice of any system for the distribution of pensions depend upon the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the commissioner that there are now paid by the government 131 different rates of of pension. He estimates from the best information he can obtain that 9,000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or by organized charities, exclusive of those in soldiers' homes under the direction and control of the government. Only 13 per cent. of these are pensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished for the late war something like 20 per cent., including their widows and relatives, have been or now are in the receipt of pensions. The American people, with a patriotic and grateful regard for our ex-soldiers—two broad and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates—are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be done to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute soldier, dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right to share in the provision made for those who fought their country's battles as those better able, through friends and influence, to push their claims. Every pension that is granted under our present plan upon any other grounds than actual service and injury or disease incurred in such service, and every instance of of the many in which pensions are increased on other grounds than the merits of the claim, work an injustice to the brave and crippled, but poor and friendless soldier, who is entirely neglected or who must be content with the smallest sum allowed under general laws. There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of inequality of treatment in the matter of pensions; and they are largely due to a yielding in the pension bureau to importunity on the part of those, other than the pensioner, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers, and the protection of the patriotic instinct of our citizens from perversion and violation, point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive enough to cover every contingency, and which shall make unnecessary an objectionable volume of special legislation. As long as we adhere to the principle of granting pensions for service, and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to cases presenting these features. Every patriotic heart responds to a tender consideration for those who, having served their country long and well, are reduced to destitution and dependence, not as an incident of their service, but with advancing age or through sickness or misfortune. We are all tempted by the contemplation of such a condition to supply relief, and are often impatient of the limitations of public duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feeling of consideration, I cannot rid myself of the conviction that if these ex-soldiers are to be relieved they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enactment, under which relief may be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be grantad under the sanction of law, not in evasion of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted to the unequal operation of sympathy or the tender mercies of social and political influence with their unjust discriminations.

The discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our fellow-citizens, and interested with us in the passage and faithful execution of wholesome laws. They cannot be swerved from their duty of citizenship by artful appeals to their spirit of brotherhood born of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their welfare a willingness to neglect public duty in their behalf

THE PATENT OFFICE.

On the 4th of March, 1885, the current business of the patent office was, on an average, five and a half months in arrears, and in several divisions more than twelve months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is asserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reissues, designs, trademarks and labels, equals 44,078, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the patent office during the year aggregate $1,905,167.80, enabling the office to turn into the treasury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about $165,-709.30. The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including reissues, trademarks, designs and labels, was 25,619—a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The report of the commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, was $880,760. The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1887, was $853,960. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is $778,770.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The secretary of the interior suggests a change in the plan for the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific subsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous indorsement of the persons selected by the government to act as directors of those roads and protect the interests of the United States in the board of direction. In considering the plan proposed the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my opinion, are the situation of the government as a creditor, and the surest way to secure the payment of the principal and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several states are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation on railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one state into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The relations of labor to capital and of laboring men to their employers are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted, unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both interests, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general government, within the limits of its constitutional authority, to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a special message transmitted to the congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present labor bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences arise between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the states, the application of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers. And I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitrators, if carefully selected and if entitled to the confidence of the parties to be affected, would be voluntarily called to the settlement of controversies of less extent and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion is worthy the attention of the congress. But after all has been done by the passage of laws, either federal or state, to relieve a situation full of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the reinstatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditions and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions, would teach that a hearty co-operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happiness of all our people, that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and consideration, and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach, too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders alienate from their promoters true American sympathy and kindly feeling.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The department of agriculture, representing the oldest and largest of our national industries, is subserving well the purposes of its organization by the introduction of new subjects of farming enterprise, and by opening new sources of agricultural wealth and the dissemination of early information concerning production and prices, it has contributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects it has in charge should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production at a low cost of articles of food which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning be within the domain of intelligent experiment; and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government.

The interests of millions of our citizens engaged in agriculture are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor; and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of various states has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an important branch of our commerce, threatening to affect the quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences that I hope it will engage the serious attention of the congress, to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general government will permit. I commend to the consideration of the congress the report of the commissioner and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his care.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The continued operation of the law relating to our civil service has added the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefulness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people, testifies to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who understand it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements. The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection for such places should rest upon a proper credential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their lives, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their government. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this reform are so little understood, and that so many things not included within its plan are called by its name. When cavil yields more fully to examination the system will have large additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details; it may be misunderstood and opposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes tremble under the assaults of its enemies or languish under the misguided zeal of impractical friends; but if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their government, they will abandon the surest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of congress. I renew my commendation made last year that the salaries of the commissioners be made equal to other officers of the government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

I desire to call the attention of the congress to a plain duty which the government owes to the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust company. This company was chartered by the congress for the benefit of the most illiterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Most of its branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed in the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of $,939,925.22 to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to 62 per cent. have been declared, and the sum called for and paid of such dividends seems to be $,648,181.32. This sum deducted from the entire amount of deposits leaves $1,-91,744.50 still unpaid. Past experience has shown that quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of $16,000. I think the remaining 38 per cent. of such of these deposits as have claimants should be paid by the government, upon principles of equity and fairness.

IN CONCLUSION.

After making certain suggestions regarding the management of District of Columbia affairs the president says:

In conclusion I earnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good and demonstrate during the remaining days of the congress, as at present organized, its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an expectant constituency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1886.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:39 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:43 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:39 a. m.
10:20 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:06 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:47 a. m.	11:57 a. m.
5:25 p. m.	3:20 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6:44 p m

PUBLIC SALES.

Dec 30.—P. S. Brugler, administrator of John Springer deceased, will sell valuable real estate in Hemlock township at 1 o'clock p. m.

Dec. 11.—J. H. Maize will offer at public sale, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following properties in Bloomsburg: A large two-and-a-half story brick residence, on corner of Fifth and Centre streets, 12 large rooms, all modern improvements, lot 62 x 185 feet stable and outbuildings, one of the finest houses in town. It cost $12,000, but will be sold for a less figure.

Also, a store house, on corner of Main and Centre best business location in town, team heat, water and gas, containing store room and offices. The rents make it a first class investment.

Also, a half interest in two houses and lots, near Neal & Son's furnace. Will make comfortable homes or will pay well to rent.

The heirs of Samuel Hagenbuch deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Orangeville on Thursday Dec. 16th, at 2 p. m., the property known as the Orangeville Hotel. It is a large brick building with all the necessary stabling and outbuildings for a hotel property. It has always enjoyed a liberal patronage and the sale is necessary to settle up the estate. It is a first-class chance for an enterprising landlord, or will pay well to rent. For particulars address W. R. Hagenbuch, 923 Market St. Phila. or Pierce Hagenbuch, Bloomsburg.

Lost.—A gray-mixed single shawl, with plain border, somewhere between Bloomsburg and the Red mill. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to this office.

Fishingcreek Friends' Monthly Meeting School Millville, Pa.

A graded day school for both sexes having a well organized preparatory department. The course of study adopted, offers superior advantages for a thorough, guarded education at very moderate terms. Boarding obtained at reasonable rates. For full particulars address,

ANNIE C. DORLAND, Principal.
oc15-3m* Millville, Pa

Spectacles and Eye glasses at George A. Clark's Book Store.

Personal.

Dr. J. H. Vastine of Catawissa was foreman of the grand jury.

Rev. A. L. Hully will preach at the Baptist Church next Sunday.

Capt. J. Hoft of Berwick was among the visitors to town on Monday.

Miss Cora L. Hess of Rupert has been visiting friends at Beach Haven for the past two weeks.

Col. Seely, J. G. Jacoby Esq. and S. C. Jayne of Berwick were in town on Monday on legal business.

J. R. Pohe has moved with his family from Lightstreet to Williamsport where he intends to reside.

Samuel Neyhard has finished surveying in Sullivan county, and can be found in his office by those needing his services.

Mrs. Geo. W. Hittle was in Thursday to renew their subscription to the COLUMBIAN. They have been subscribers of this paper for thirty years, and consider it as one of the family.

J. F Derr is stationed at Cole's distillery at Mifflin Cross Roads, as government storekeeper and gauger. He has been relieved for a short time, and passed through town on Monday on his way home in Jackson.

Portmonais, Pocket Books, Purses—at Clark's book store.

Ice about four inches thick was taken from the creek on Wednesday.

Our readers are furnished this week with the President's message in full.

Papetries, Writing Desks, Writing Cases—at all prices—at Clark's book store.

The sheriff's sale of the property of Asa Y. Hess was adjourned until Saturday.

Silver and gold thimbles at Bernhard's jewelry store. Engraved free of charge.

A new feature is introduced in this issue in the shape of New York market reports.

Maggie Harold at the Opera House every night next week. Reserve your seats at Dentler's shoe store.

A list of institute instructors will be found in another column. We will give synopsis of programme next week.

Just received ladies' gold watches, silver watches. A fine line of jewelry of all kinds, Ladies' and gents gold chains of latest designs at C. E. Savage's. d 10 3t

A large circular radiator has been placed in the public parlor of the Exchange hotel, which is capable of heating the room up to 80 degrees in the coldest weather. The Exchange is not surpassed by city hotels in modern conveniences.

Alem Derr, the Jerseytown stage driver, brought in sixteen rabbits and a coon last week Friday. They were purchased by Messrs. Tubbs, Jamison, Bridgens and Hughes, and sent over to Jeansville to Robert Goff as a present.

Judge Elwell held court on Monday taking the returns of constables, disposing of motions, sending out the grand jury &c. Judge Green arrived on the Reading road in the afternoon, but did not preside on the bench until Tuesday.

The Harold Comedy Company contains excellent material, and lovers of the theatre will have a full week of attractive plays next week. The Shamokin papers speak very highly of the troupe, as they spent a week there recently. Go and see them.

The case of Hossler vs. the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. was continued by the court, on account of the necessary absence of Mr. Wolverton at court in Sunbury. But the court made a special order that the case be set for Wednesday of the *first week* of the February court, next. Witnesses will therefore not attend at this term.

Illustrated Gift Books, Toy Books, in abundance, at Clark's book store.

J. W. Yinger has moved his store from Briarcreek to Rupert, in J. T. Farnsworth's store room. His stock consists of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, crockery ware and a general line of merchandise. The people of that vicinity will find him a square dealer, and should give him a fair share of their patronage.

Complete sets of Dickens, Eliot, Scott, Lord Lytton, Irving, Thackeray, Black—at Clark's book store.

A beautiful glass slipper presented with every pair of shoes sold at Dentler's during this month.

Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Music Rolls, etc., at Clark's book store.

Chief of Police Laycock has inaugurated a good work in clearing loafers from the street corners on Sunday nights. If the town ordinance on this subject is not better observed hereafter, it is likely that some arrests will follow. The Chief says he is bound to break up the gangs that infest the corners and the church fronts on Sunday nights.

Before buying your Christmas presents, don't fail to examine the pretty things at Clark's book store.

William Parks of Benton was in town Friday of last week. Mr. Park's family has just about recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. Three of his sons were afflicted at the same time—two of them recovered—the oldest, about twenty-three years of age, died of the fever and was buried several months ago. The family had always been free from sickness until this attack.

Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums, etc., at Clark's book store.

Judge Elwell filed an opinion on Monday morning in the case of Albert Cadow against the D. L. & W. R. R Co. At September court on the trial of the case a compulsory nonsuit was ordered, but on review of the evidence the Judge is of the opinion that the case should have been submitted to a jury, and therefore takes off the non-suit. The cause will be tried again before a jury.

Artotypes; Ideal Heads, in different styles, and at different prices, at Clark's book store.

Hi Henry's Minstrels appeared in the Opera House in this place Wednesday evening to a crowded house. The programme was one causing much mirth, and brought forth hearty applause from the audience. Their palatial car was visited in the afternoon by a number of our citizens, who pronounce it the best arranged car for traveling troupes they have ever seen. It embraces everything from the kitchen to the parlor.

Special bargains in silver and silver plated ware, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Goods engraved free of charge at C. E Savage's, 1st door below the Court House. d 10 3t.

Beautiful Artotypes, in handsome frames, at Clark's book store.

J. R. Schuyler & Co. invite the attention of buyers of holiday and wedding presents to the largest stock of Rodger's fine silver plated ware ever brought to Bloomsburg. Carver's table cutlery, nut picks, fruit knives, with cocoa, bone, rubber, celluloid, walrus, ivory and pearl handles in handsome cases or without. Our plated ware is not cheap but selected with care and the best we can buy. Visitors are welcome and an inspection is no obligation to purchase.

Gents' Toilet Sets, Ladies' Toilet Sets, Manicures, Gents' Shaving Sets, Ladies' Work Boxes, Smokers Sets—at George A. Clark's book store.

A meeting of the friends of the Bible was held in the Methodist church on Monday evening. Meeting was addressed by Rev. James Morrow D. D. after which the Columbia Co. Bible Society was reorganized. Wm. Neal Pres., E. R. Drinker Vice Pres., N.U. Funk V. P., Rev. F. P. Manheart Sect., Lloyd Sharpless Treas., Rev. N. Spear, Depositary. Bibles and testaments may be found at the residence of Mr. Spear on Fifth street near Market. Bibles and testaments suitable for Christmas presents can be had.

A fine assortment of new and popular Games at Clark's book store.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Dec. 7, 1886:

Mrs. Aboline Bogart, Mr Will H. Breeze, William Hill, R. F Jones, Esq., Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. C. R Miller, Miss Malvina Pearson, J. S. Richards, Axain Rood, John Scott, Lizzie Scott, Mrs. Mary J. Sherman, R. E. Whitman, Mr. C. H. Williams.

CARDS.

Andrew H. Bruen, Mr. W. H. Parker.

HUNGARIAN AND ITALIAN.

Giovanni Fernoli, Raffael Formichella, Lullo Guiseppi, Janos Martonik.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Christmas presents—Gold spectacles, gold eye glasses and gold thimbles of superior quality at reduced prices at C. E. Savage's. d 10 3t.

Albert Anderson was arrested in Fishingcreek township on Nov. 15 and committed to jail under the tramp law. He is a man nearly fifty years of age, and apparently not of sound mind. He had been about that neighborhood for some days, but as he had but little knowledge of English no one could understand him readily. The most that could be got out of him was that he had no home, no money, no friends, he was looking for a job on the railroad, and wanted to go back to Holland. The case was tried on Tuesday when the above facts appeared from the evidence. The prisoner sat in one position constantly, with downcast eyes and appeared not to know what was going on around him. At the close of the evidence for the Commonwealth Judge Green suggested that it would be an act of charity to keep the prisoner in the county jail over winter. A plea of guilty was therefore entered, and a sentence of four months was imposed.

Brass Palettes, Plaques, Scrolls, Inkstands, Sealingwax Sets, Easles, Key Racks, Ash Receivers, etc., at George A. Clark's book store.

The Harold Comedy Co.

Miss Maggie Harold, an estimable lady, and a pleasing actress, with her comedy comedy, will give entertainments at the Opera House every night next week. The Shamokin *Sentinel*, of Nov. 27, thus speaks of their plays that will be given:

"The opening play was 'Pink Dominoes,' a vivacious little comedy that has had phenomenal runs all over the world, being performed for over 500 consecutive nights at the Comedie Francais Paris, and been received with great favor in all the leading theatres of America. On this occasion one could hardly wish for a better representation of it, as all the members of the company seemed especial y adapted to the parts for which they were cast. The audience was a good sized one and the continuous laughter and applause that came from it attested the success of the performance. On Tuesday evening 'The Great Divorce Case' was the attraction, and another smooth and enjoyable performance was given, the entire company by their versatility demonstrating their right to the title of actors. Wednesday night's programme was 'Between Two Fires,' a little play adapted from the French. There is not a great deal in it, however, but what it did contain of worth was well brought out, and the large audience present had at least a hundred hearty laughs. For the matinee on Thanksgiving, 'A Ghost in Spite of Himself,' served to amuse, while in the evening a more than creditable performance was given of Boucicault's great work, 'The Long Strike.' Last night Gilbert's comedy drama, 'Charity,' held the boards."

Popular prices. Reserved seats at Dentler's shoe store.

Miss Belle McClintock is one of the best vocalists in the state. Do not fail to hear her.

Christmas Cards at Clark's book store.

Hot for the West! Moyer Bros. sell tickets via. Penna R. R.

The trial of W. M. Hughes for the shooting of Clemuel W. Wells began on Wednesday afternoon, much of which was occupied in selecting a jury. As we go to press early Thursday morning none of the details appear this week. A full report will be found in next issue.

The amount of money the Commissioners will pay out this year for the scalps of the fox, mink, hawk and other destructive animals and birds will reach one thousand dollars. Other counties have equally as much to pay, some even more. A general sentiment prevails that this late Act should be repealed. Our representatives should lend a helping hand in the matter.

Mr. S. W. Dickson of Berwick was sworn in as an attorney-at-law on Tuesday afternoon. He read law with C. B. Jackson Esq., and his examination for admission gave entire satisfaction to the Board of Examiners. He is a young man of fine ability and excellent character, and if he should decide to devote his entire attention to the practice of his profession he will no doubt establish for himself a high reputation. We wish him abundant success.

The Hon. David B. Green, of Schuylkill county, upon taking his seat as President Judge of the courts of Columbia county, for the December term, 1886, said:

I very much regret that Judge Elwell has been compelled, by physical debility, to send outside of his district for a judge to hold the courts of this county at the present term. I hope that his infirmity may prove to be of a temporary nature, and that he may soon be able to resume his place upon the bench that he has adorned so long.

The citizens of the town of Light Street met in the school house, Tuesday evening Dec. 7 to take into consideration the propriety of offering special inducements to business men who may be seeking a desirable location. All present expressed a willingness to aid in all possible ways and business enterprise that would tend to enliven the town and give employment to its citizens. The following committee was appointed to give public notice of the action of the meeting and to communicate with parties who may wish further information: A. B. White, J. H. Keim, F. Eeck, Alfred Ervin and J. S. Grimes.

See the hanging lamps at Mercer's.

A prejudice exists against tub oysters, which is erroneous. Most people think that when an oyster is opened it dies. This is not the case. Oysters will live (with proper care,) from four to six days after being opened; and not only live but fatten and grow. Oysters, opened at tide, may be dark and flabby; by the time they reach the consumer, it is plump, firm and white. Further evidence that the oyster is alive, is that about one-third of the retail dealer's profits is from what they increase in size. Take nine gallons oysters, put in one gallon water, let them stand over night, the water will be all gone and there will be ten gallon oysters. Also, when an oyster is alive, it sinks in water, when dead it floats and is not fit to sell. Bad taste about tub oysters generally comes from the package not being sweet and clean.

See our albums, they are good quality and low in price. J. H. Mercer.

Cave-in at a Colliery.

A cave-in took place at the Fairmount colliery on Friday, near Pittston, which caused great excitement for the time. Three houses, owned and occupied by John Kerrigan, Mrs. M Walsh and Patrick Barlow went down with the crash, and were completely demolished, the inmates barely escaping with their lives, although no one was injured. The cave-in covers an area of one and one-half acres, the surface having settled 15 feet. The cause of the accident is attributed to the robbing of the pillars in the mine underneath. The colliery is operated by Dr. H. K. Rice. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars.

Get your wedding invitations at the COLUMBIAN office

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY EXTENDS THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

In pursuance of its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that Christmas and New Year excursion tickets will be sold between all the principal ticket stations on the main line and branches. The holiday season is the one period of the year most exclusively devoted to the interchange of social visits and the enjoyment of pleasure trips. In order to encourage this custom and to offer all possible benefit to those who desire to indulge in holiday pleasures and festivities, the Company reduces the rates during the favored period. Excursion tickets will be sold on December 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, and 31st, 1886, and January 1st, 1887, good to return until January 4th, inclusive.

Gold spectacles extra quality at L. Bernhard's.

Pleasant Reading.

We have received from Mr. J. M. Emerof 111 Nassau street, New York a book entitled "New York to the Orient." It is written by himself, and is the story of a trip to the Holy Land, of visits paid to many places of historical fame, and of the manners and customs of races to which time appears to bring neither change nor improvement. It is really a reprint in collective form of a series of letters contributed to *The Yonkers Gazette*, and makes an exceedingly pleasant and instructive volume of some 220 pages. The style of the author is easy and flowing, the language well chosen and forcible without any attempt at word-painting, and details are given with far more than the ordinary judgment shown in books of travel. Some of the descriptive passages would not disgrace the pen of a Washington Irving, so graphic and appreciative are they. The author also possesses a certain quaint humor which seems to be peculiarly his own. Without trying to be facetious, he nevertheless brings now and then a quiet smile to the face of the reader by a sort of good natured irony underlying allusions apparently made quite gravely and seriously. Mr. Emerson was a passenger home on the ill-fated "Oregon," and the description he gives of a peril which was so near culminating in a hideous catastrophe, is thrilling and realistic in the extreme. The pages devoted to this graphic chapter of the book would alone justify the expenditure of the modest sum at which "New York to the Orient" can be obtained. We have read the book through with much interest, and can cheerfully recommend it to all who are fond of books of travel. The price is only one dollar, neatly bound in cloth, and the book is for sale at G. A. Clark's book store.

West, via Pittsburg or Erie—tickets sold by Moyer Bros.

The fact you read the newspaper is evidence that you desire to keep posted up in what is going on. This paragraph is to inform you that Dreydoppel's Borax Soap is the best soap made in America. Try it. [19

A contract has been made between the Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. Co. and the Bloomsburg Iron Co. by which the former takes possession of the track of the latter from the canal to Irondale with all the rights and privileges in their adjoining property beyond along the dam nearly up to the paper mill. There will probably be a station at the crossing at Main street, and a connection with the D. L. & W. at their depot.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1886.

December.

Holiday month. Christmas! The vision broadens until the great day comes, then narrows to the quiet New-Year-day, living at length in the worry and work of the New Year only as a pleasant memory of a past joy.

Christmas joys are born of cares. Parent, child, brother, sister, friend, dependent are cares, each and all, until the Christmas tokens are provided. Take these cares easily. Buy early. Soon you will be jostled on the sidewalk, crowded in the store; shortly the overworked days will come. We can do better for you now than then.

A show of mechanical toys in the corner. Bears dance, monkeys chatter, railroad trains drawn by real engines puffing out real steam are in active motion.

Rocking-horses that will not throw the riders nor tear carpets; make-believe corks of champagne bottles, each holding ten little corks, for miniature ten-pins; good-humored games; little school-desks with blackboards in the lid—and, and, and, writer's paralysis threatens him that would attempt to crowd into this hurried column anything like a full account of our toys.

Easy to make a catalogue of what we haven't got.

Basement, Northeast.

Rest for feet and no risk of cold is a question to which special attention is given by our shoe store. A few days since we told you of women's knitted dressing slippers with lambs wool in-soles at $1.50, and fireside comfort shoes for men and women at $1.50 and $2.

Today three companion items in the same line.

First. Women's black beaver shoes and slippers, hand made, with wadded and quilted linings of black lasting. Shoes $2. Slippers $1.50.

Second. "Tourist" slippers. Another deficient name. Description that don't describe. Useful for long railroad journeys, equally so for bathroom, toilet, or anywhere else in the house if you sacrifice taste. Soft thick wool felt, very warm, fairly durable, pliable, easy to put in a grip-sack, cost but little. Colors red and blue, your choice.

Men's 85 cents, women's 75 cents, misses' and children's 65 cents, infants' 50 cents.

Third. Felt slippers. They have form but the thick, solid soles, uppers, linings are all felt. Men's $1.75, women's $1.35, misses' and children's $1.00.

Elderly people, invalids, nurses, people with cold feet from deficient circulation, infants, should all be able to flank Jack Frost's nip at heel and toe.

Remnant counter. It is not a home for the aged. Only a meeting spot for such things in dress-goods as have no place in our general classification. This may come from small quantity, from being one of a kind—from any cause that would make it lonely elsewhere. A few are sold by the yard but generally so much for the piece and the quantity is stated. So much? No, rather, so little. Like many another human experience—our loss your gain. Remnants reinforced to-day.

Northwest of Center.

Put this and that together. Popular want and the proper thing to meet it. Just *that* we did when we said, "tricots 300 pieces, twelve mixed colorings, 36 inches wide, 45 cents. The Satin Jacquards, which means a wool dress stuff 36 inches wide with figures thrown up in satin finish. Eleven different figures in black, ten other solid colors with diagonal weaving and crescent figures. Only 60 pieces to sell and they went down yesterday from 60 to 50 cents. They are German and fine.

Another all-wool homespun, not the one told of yesterday—finer, 54 inches, 10 ounces to the yard, six yards to the average dress. Also down yesterday from 75 cents to 60 to close the last one hundred pieces.

Not much in all that, you say. But there is a saving of 50 or 90 cents or $1 to a dress, and that's worth saving. How else to make the same so easily.

Southeast of center.

Rudolstadt ware. The beginning of the end is coming. This sale is novel. Two-thirds of the prices and goods all entirely fresh. New counters-full daily. But not many counters-full left.

Juniper and Market streets.

Men's misfit suits, that are not misfits at half prices.

Thirteenth street, Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Crayon portraits framed for $15 up, fine line of gold and plush frames all sizes. All orders for photographs and crayons finished in time for Christmas.
2t M'Killip, Photographer.

Finest line of gold pens, pencils, silver knives and forks, table and tea spoons at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

The dishes and glassware at I. W. Hartman & Son's excel all other displays they ever made. See the 25 hanging lamps.

Don't fail to see G. W. Bertsch's new and nobby line of neckwear for the coming holidays—just received.

Don't fail to see G. W. Bertsch's new, nobby and most stylish cloths and cassimeres for a suit of clothing or overcoat. A fit always guaranteed or no sale.

If you want a fine stylish velvet hat or bonnet, call at Mrs. C. E. Rabb's, opposite Corell's furniture store.

For a short time I. W. Hartman & Son will sell a good silver butter knife for 25c.

McKillip, Bloomsburg.
Crayon Artist and Photographer.
Instantaneous process.
Fine Cabinet Photos, only $3 a doz. (tf

Toy wagons and express wagons from ten cents to $1 25 and rocking horses of all kinds at W. H. Gilmore's.

One of the largest and finest lots of jewelry ever offered in this town consisting of lace pins, sleeve buttons, chains &c. at SLOAN'S.

A nice pair of shoes or slippers, from Dentler's shoe store, will make a very acceptable Christmas present.

Dolls from 1 cent to $1 50, together with carriages for dolls, tables, chairs etc. at W. H. Gilmore's.

The greatest display of plush goods ever offered in the county to be seen at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

See the holiday goods at Mercer's.

If you wish to please your little girl at Christmas time, get a plush hood at Mrs. C. E. Rabb's.

Sleds from 40 cts. upwards at W. H. Gilmore's.

Full lines of hosiery, in wool and cotton for ladies and children. We have also ladies' black silk hose at $1.00 which are very good value for the money and would make a handsome Christmas present.
H. W. SLOAN.

A full line of Ladies' hand-stitched shoes at Dentler's, very soft and comfortable to the feet. Try a pair.

Christmas tree ornaments, and works of all kinds at W. H. Gilmore's.

Call and see our elegant line of fancy towels and handkerchiefs for the holidays at SLOAN'S.

Always remember that G. W. Bertsch has a full and complete line of gents' furnishing goods, of all descriptions, on hand. All of the latest styles.

The grandest display of holiday goods in town is at Mercer's.

Come this week, come next week, come in the morning, come at noon, come in the evening to I. W. Hartman & Son's.

Don't fail to see G. W. Bertsch's fine line of seal and fur caps—just received for the holiday trade.

19 different styles of hanging lamps at Mercer's and more coming.

The people are coming to Bloomsburg to make their Christmas purchases. Don't forget I. W. Hartman & Son leads the list, the crowd will be with them. 8 clerks this week.

A fine line of slippers, for the holiday trade, at Dentler's shoe store.

Remember Mrs. Rabb's is the place to have your old fur goods done up equal to new. Now is the time to have your seal caps renovated, also all kinds of muffs made to order. Children's plush and velvet caps made to order at the shortest notice and prices to suit all. Don't forget the place, opposite Corell's furniture store.

Christmas cards very pretty at Mercer's.

Don't fail to see the fine line of silk and merino Mufflers at G. W. Bertsch's—just received for the holiday trade.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by druggists and all dealers. [eow.

Backache aching sides and kidneys, sore muscles, stitch, crick are removed by the Hop Plaster.

You who lead sedentary lives will find great relief from constipation, headache and nervousness, by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is a simple, harmless, vegetable compound, sure to relieve you. Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney affections. If they would maintain the strength of the digestive organs and improve the quality of the blood by taking the Regulator it would restore the kidneys to health and vigor.

The reign of sense in medicine is shown by the popularity of Hop Porous Plasters for pains.

The most stubborn cases of dyspepsia and sick headache yield to the regulating and toning influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

See what the Secretary of the Interstate Poultry and Pet Stock Association, of Cobden, Illinois, says:

August 3, 1886.

S.S. MYERS.

DEAR SIR:—I have used some of your Chick-chick-er-ke-kee Poultry Food. I am satisfied that it increases the egg production of my fowls.
A. A. COWDERY.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

LADIES! Those dull tired looks and feelings speak volumes! Dr. Kilmer's Female Remedy corrects all conditions, restores vigor and vitality and brings back youthful bloom and beauty. Price $1 00—6 bottles $5.00.

Tone up the system and improve the appetite by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health, and relief from suffering, by the use of this great blood purifier, when all other means failed.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec3 86 1y.

Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless with rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH on account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infantile wasting. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite."

Railroad News.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

It appears that Mr. Day, the president of the old Continental R. R. Co. has lately come to full life and financial health again. About 1869 there was quite an excitement about this Co. and considerable money was spent. It died out after the failure of Jay Cooke. In 1875 it was revived again only to gasp for breath and go back into a comatose state, but now it has all the bloom of youth. Mr Day has ordered the survey completed with the instructions to proceed to the construction of the road in the near future.

As near as we can ascertain the line will be located from a connection with the L. V. R. R. or the N. J. C. at Tamanend, tunnel the mountain at that point, follow the Catawissa creek to a point opposite Bloomsburg, tunnel River hill, go out Frosty valley, cross the West Branch at or near Lewisburg, up Buffalo Valley, Sugar Valley, Brush Valley through the Gap at Mill Hall, then up Beech Creek. This lets them past the worst barrier of the Alleghany mountains and into the bituminous coal field. From there west it is not decided where they will run.

This will be beyond doubt a valuable road passing through both great coal fields from east to west.

We wish Mr. Day success as it will add one more important line to our already R. R blessed town.

A corps of engineers are now at work near here on this line. Their headquarters are at the Exchange Hotel.

Crumb Trays, Scissors Sets, Ornamental Vases—at Clark's book store.

Sudden Death.

William B. Kester, a former resident of Columbia Co., this state, fell dead in the Third street market, Wilmington, Del., on Friday evening, December 3rd, about six o'clock, from an attack of heart disease. He has stood on King street for about two years. That evening he drove down as usual, and left his wagon on the street. He walked into the Third street market and stood chatting in a good natured way for about ten minutes with a neighbor, who has a stall in the market. He fell over suddenly against a chopping-block, and expired in two minutes. Coroner Barnhill was at once notified, who took possession of the body and placed it in the morgue until Saturday morning when an inquest was held.

Kester leaves a widow and eight children. He was in the 57th year of his age, and has lived in Kennete township two years. His horse and wagon were taken care of by friends. He has suffered from heart disease for years and predicted his death in the exact manner in which it occurred.

Rheumatism usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business and labor have to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors donut it there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who were most afflicted, state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood—hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism. 100 doses one dollar.

See the pretty vases at Mercer's.

Homicide.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

We understand that there will be a case of homicide presented to you. In regard to that, there is no occasion to give you special instructions, further than to inform you in a general way of the outline of the law upon that subject. The term homicide means the killing of a human being that may not be murder, may not be manslaughter; it may be a lawful killing, or it may be felonious, according to the facts: it is homicide for the sheriff to hang a man under a decree of court after trial; that is a homicide, because it takes the life of a man; but it is not murder and it is not manslaughter, because it is the taking of life in accordance with law.

Murder is the felonious killing of any human being, with malice aforethought, either express or implied: it is this ingredient of malice which constitutes murder, when human life is taken. Malice is express when one person takes the life of another out of spite or revenge; when that is not the only kind of malice of which the law takes notice. Malice, in law, exists when an act is done out of a wicked and malicious heart; when a person, regardless of the rights of others and regardless of his duties as a citizen, his mind bent on mischief, does a heartless and cruel act, the law then implies malice—so you have in this definition what is express malice and what is implied malice: if this ingredient of malice is lacking in any case where a human life is taken, the taking is not murder; malice is essential to constitute that offense. Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person without malice; that is where there is a provocation, passion engendered, and, by reason of that provocation, the person who is incensed, before there is room for passion to cool, while yet smarting under the provation, takes life: here the law, making allowance for human passion, reduces the grade of the homicide to manslaughter—that which would be murder if prompted by malice, when the act is committed on the spur of the moment, not prompted by malice but brought about by previous passion.

Weighing the facts of a given case, it is frequently somewhat more difficult to determine whether or not they make out an offense amounting to manslaughter than to decide between murder and not murder, the line of distinction in the latter question being more sharply drawn. Two persons may fight by agreement, when one does not intend to kill the other; yet, if he does take life, his act is manslaughter. Whether a felonious homicide is manslaughter or murder, and, if murder, in what degree, is commonly for the traverse and not for the grand jury, who, if they find the bill true, usually return a general indictment.

The law holds the lives of citizens so sacred that whenever death is caused by violence it requires that the matter should be thoroughly and carefully looked into. Often one inquiry is, who began the affray? and, if it be settled that the accused did not, then the inquiry is, Did he go beyond what was necessary in order to protect himself?

Lawful homicide is either justifiable or excusable: justifiable homicide is the taking of human life in pursuance of sentence of law, as when a sheriff executes the death warrant upon a convict properly condemned by a court of competent jurisdiction; excusable homicide is the taking of human life in selfdefense.

The law undoubtedly is that when one person is wrongfully assailed by another, and the person who is assaulted avoids fighting so far as he can do so with safety to himself, but finds it necessary or apparently necessary for him to inflict an injury upon his assailant, he may so protect himself from great bodily harm or from being slain by the hand of another. This question of fact is one that properly can be tried only when the person accused makes his defense. It is true that if the evidence on the part of the commonwealth satisfactorily shows that the accused acted in selfdefense, the grand jury are not bound to return a true bill even for manslaughter; but I feel justified in saying that whenever a death has been caused by the use of a deadly weapon or by violence, whatever may be the circumstances, it is right that there should be a full investigation where both sides are represented. Before the grand jury there are no counsel to examine witnesses, no counsel to crossexamine witnesses, no court to give instruction in regard to questions of law arising upon the facts testified: I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying not merely that if a defendant has been guilty of a crime he ought to be punished but that if he has been unfortunate in taking human life under circumstances that rendered violence apparently necessary, I judge it to be better for him as well as better for society that he should have a full trial of the matter, and, if he be innocent, that he should be acquitted after a complete rather than ex-parte examination of the facts.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Wall St., N. Y.

Institute Instructors.

Rev. Theo. S. Cuyler of Brooklyn said July 27 1886:

I am happy to learn that you are intending to give to a wider public next winter your instructive and delightful lecture on Siberia, and your racy adventure among the Arctic snows. It is one of the most capital treats I have ever enjoyed from the lecture platform. The many who have read your volume "Tent Life in Siberia," will be eager to listen to its author, and the many men who have not read it will have a new chapter of life unfolded to them. May you and your bear skin costume be greeted by thousands of delighted auditors. 2t.

Manayunk *Chronicle*, Pa., says of Col. Conwell: A perfect master of the orator's art; brilliant, incisive, overpowering, eloquent words are so linked with vivid gesture, that he seems the born throll of the reigning, emotions and wit never so keen, humor never so refined, yet broad and genial, pathos never so genuine and deep, make everything he touches part of a grand procession wherein axiomatic through and pertinent anecdote not only point to Heaven, but lead the way. Almost every sentence is an inspiration, and in closing his Jules Verne-ish grasp on the trend of scientific achievement, seems to send an electric illumination to the very verge of the millenium.

As an author and orator, Col. Conwell won high honors.—*N. Y. Tribune.* 2t

Dr. Buckley's lecture on "Cranks, or how not to go mad" is a good lecture, but not a humorous one. The latter part of its title gives a clue to its general drift. It is really an exhaustive discussion of the subject of insanity, treating upon all its phases and freaks; how to handle and help its victims: how to ward it off when there seems to be an hereditary tendency to it and how to live so as not go mad. The lecture is an able and very interesting discussion of the whole subject, occasionally witty, but not humorous, and the person who goes with the expectation of laughing or who cannot rise above that plane in the scale of entertainment will be greatly disappointed. The Dr. speaks rather pleasantly, with force and precision, but with no effect at oratorical display.
2t. PROF. S. V. FOOSE, Harrisburg.

Miss Ross comes very highly recommended by the State Superintendent of Pa., Ohio, Florida, Alabama, and Dr. E. E. White, ex-State Supt. of Ohio, Dr. Northrop ex-State Supt. of Conn., Hon. Henry Houch, Col. Bain, Col. Conwell, Dr. Benks, Dr. Waller, and ever so many other eminent educators.

Prof. Neff is considered by educators of acknowledged ability as one of the very best teachers of reading. He was for a number of years one of the professors in Shoemaker's National School of Oratory, Phila.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!!

We are offering great inducements to persons desiring to purchase Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines.

A Magnificent Upright or Square Piano for $250.00 and Upwards.

A Fortune for a Barmaid.

THE DIVORCED WIFE OF A BURGLAR NOW A MILLIONAIRE WIDOW.

The filing in New York, of the will of Juan Petro Terry, the wealthy Cuban planter, who died recently in Paris, by which the widow, Kate Louise Terry, became a millionaire and her unborn child a legatee to the extent of upward of $5,000,000 recalls a story of the lights and shadows of a woman's life interwoven with dark threads of crime and wrongs. The woman who thus suddenly becomes the possessor of great wealth was for years the plaything of fortune, and will be remembered as defendant in 1883 in a suit of Miss Alcevina Atwood, in which the latter sought to recover $25,000 damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution, and in which many details of Mrs. Terry's early life were brought to light.

Mrs. Terry made her husband's acquaintance while keeping a lodging-house for gentlemen in that city several years ago. They were married by Judge Morgan at the Jefferson market court, differences in religious faith making a civil ceremony expedient. Mr. and Mrs. Terry went to live at the Stuttevant house and all went smoothly until Nov. 12, 1881, when Mrs. Terry caused the arrest of Miss Alcevina Atwood, of No. 344 West Forty-eighth street, on two charges, one of grand larceny, the other of assault and battery. Mrs. Terry's story was that she had found a letter signed "Vinnie Atwood" in her husband's pocket the tone of which indicated the existence of an intimacy between the writer and Mr. Terry. She wrote a reply and, signing her husband's name, took a cab and drove to the vicinity of Miss Atwood's flat. She sent the missive into the house but, receiving no reply, entered in person, but was, she alleged, summarily ejected by Miss Atwood, aided by her mother and sister.

Upon her return to the hotel Mrs. Terry missed a one thousand dollar bill and three one hundred dollar bills which she had placed in an envelope that morning, and supposing that in her excitement she had put the money in the envelope containing the note to Miss Atwood she demanded the money of that person, and upon the latter's denial that she had received any, caused her arrest.

At the trial Miss Atwood declared that she had not written the letter spoken of by Mrs. Terry, and that the ejectment of Mrs. Terry was rendered necessary by the latter's behavior. The angry wife, according to Miss Atwood, signalized her advent in the Atwood household by at once commencing a fusillade of statuettes, books and such other light articles as were convenient. Alarmed alike by the destruction of their property and the threat of bodily harm implied in the bombardment, the Atwood family fell upon their visitor and put her out with the exercise, the defendant averred, of as little force as would serve the purpose.

Justice Smith dismissed the charge of larceny but held Miss Atwood on the charge of assault and battery. This last was thrown out by the grand jury, and the fair Alcevinia brought suit for damages for malicious prosecution through her counsel, Peter Mitchell. The case came up before Judge Daly and a jury June 4, 1883, and the plaintiff secured a verdict for $300 and costs. It could not be shown that Mrs. Terry possessed any property and the judgment was never satisfied. Then a suit for false imprisonment by Mrs. Terry was never tried. Now that Mrs. Terry is possessed of attachable property the old matter may be reopened by an attempt to enforce the judgment.

Under the cross-examination of Lawyer Mitchell during the trial the following particulars were placed in evidence:

At seventeen Mrs Terry, then Kate Flynn, was employed in the Washington hotel at Liverpool as a barmaid. Among the customers with whom the pretty barmaid exchanged chaff over the counter was a dashing American, accomplished and attractive, who professed to be a man of large fortune. In 1869 she married her American admirer, who, far from being the wealthy gentleman he pretended, was in reality a fugitive criminal. The bridegroom was Charles Bullard, alias Charles Wells, alias "Piano Charley"—the last, from his proficiency on that instrument—whose picture hung in the rogues' gallery in New York and who was "wanted" by the authorities for complicity in the Boylston bank robbery.

After a brief sojourn in Liverpool the couple went to Paris, where Bullard opened an American barroom on the Rue Scribe. Gambling-rooms were fitted up above the saloon in which, it was said, Adam Worth, a well known sporting man of England, was interested. All went swimmingly for a time, but finally Bullard became embroiled with the police and being in need of money induced his wife to return to England and pledge with a Liverpool pawnbroker a valuable diamond brooch which he had given her. Upon the return of prosperity the money was repaid the pawnbroker and a package purporting to contain the brooch surrendered to Mrs. Bullard. The next day she returned to the pawnshop and declared that her brooch was not in the package. Criminal proceedings were instituted against the pawnbroker and the erstwhile barmaid figured before the police as complainant for the first time, and on her testimony the pawnbroker was convicted.

It finally leaked out that Bullard had a wife and several children living when he married the barmaid and the deceived woman left him and came to America, establishing the lodging house which she abandoned to become the wife of Mr. Terry.

Mr. Terry's father, from whom he inherited the fortune now willed to the widow and posthumous child, lived for many years on Fifth avenue in New York, and died only a year ago.

Bullard, interest in whose career is naturally re-awakened through his former connection with the now wealthy widow, returned to America shortly after the separation and fell into the hands of a Boston detective named Chapman and was sentenced to twenty years in state prison. He was organist at Concord prison, from which place he escaped into Canada. He was arrested there for theft and locked up, and is said to have gone to Belgium after his release, where he was implicated in a plot to steal the crown jewels and fell again in the hands of the authorities.

It was the deceased man's sister, Miss Terry, who was married to Baron Blanc in New York, some years ago, and whose wedding was one of the greatest events in the history of the city.

A man without money can run for Congress; but the man who has money is more apt to get there.

Winter on the Farm.

It seems to be a conceded point with many farmers that in Winter there will be little to do; on the contrary Winter is a period that should call forth all the energy of the thrifty farmer. He should carefully watch his stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and see that each gets his proper share of food; that the larger do not domineer and keep the young stock from the watering place; cattle that have a distance to go in piercing wind will not get half their allowance of water, unless carefully watched, and every farmer who has his buildings so located that water can be brought into them should at once take advantage of this, for it will save a vast amount of labor. Every farmer should have separate yards for his cattle and sheep. There is hardly a stock of cattle on any farm but has its Cæsars that are constantly pushing about for more conquests, that, if not checked, may be money out of the farmer's pocket, in the shape of a valuable cow or colt disabled for life.

Again, Winter is the proper season to get up and prepare the fuel for another year; see that it is done with neatness, not cutting one stick long and another short. Remember your wife has not the patience of Job, and you should strive to aid her in the cares of life, and make sunshine gleam along her pathway; you will not regret it when, in old age, you are called to leave the varying scenes of this life. Every farmer should procure, as soon as convenient, the whole or part of a kit of carpenter's tools, such as a set of planes, draw-shave, a few bits and augers, one or more handsaws, and chisels of different sizes, and then, if he has the ingenuity of a beaver, he can make all necessary repairs to buildings, make his own yokes, (though he had better employ a man who understands the business,) harrows, sleds, etc., thus saving him many quarters. Have you a repair shop connected with your farm buildings? If not, build one the coming season, and see how handy it is. I venture to say it will take quite a sum of money to make you part with it.

Another thing that should be of primary importance is this: Are you well supplied with reading matter? Do you take some wide-awake family paper, a portion of which is devoted to agriculture? It will keep you posted up in all the improvements that are made in the cultivation of the farm, and when you wish to dispose of your stock, or produce, then, consult the market reports, and sharpers will find you ready. Lastly, it will beget a spirit of reading in your sons and daughters, which you should encourage. It will keep them from the haunts of vice, and aid in forming habits of rectitude and morality, making them useful members of society, who shall assist in the great work of improvement and make the life of the farmer one of the most ennobling callings that man can engage in, and Winter on the farm will thus pass pleasantly away with sunshine in the heart.

THE NEW QUININE. KASKINE.

WHAT THE PHYSICIANS SAY ABOUT IT IN Rheumatism, Malaria, Dyspepsia, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Liver, Lung and Kidney Disease.

The eminent and celebrated Dr. Diesner writes: *The Kaskine Co.*—DEAR SIRS:—"The first greatest successes I had with Kaskine were in chills and fever, malaria, nervous debility, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and liver diseases, and I considered at that time it was undoubtedly the best medicine ever discovered, but I was even then unfamiliar with its really wonderful powers in curing all the other germ diseases and disorders, particularly where the blood has become diseased or impoverished and the digestion impaired. Strictly speaking, Kaskine is the only blood purifier we have. I use it also very largely with unfailing success in all disease peculiar to women and children. In over three hundred cases I have cured there has never been the slightest bad effect following its use, and it is far superior to any tonic or nerve medicine ever known to the medical profession." Very truly yours, L. H. GLASSNER, M. D., 339 East 121st St. New York.

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 24 East 20th St. N. Y., late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College writes: Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

The U. S. Examining Surgeon Dr. I. R. White, Writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made."

St. Francis Hospital, N. Y. "Every patient treated with Kaskine has been discharged cured.

Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., "Universally successful."

St. Joseph's Hospital, N. Y.: "Its use is considered indispensable. It acts perfectly."

Kaskine is pleasant to take and can be used without special medical counsel.

Send for the great list of testimonials unparalelled in the history of medicine. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

SOLD BY MOYER BROS., Bloomsburg, Pa.

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ASTHMA CURED

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE

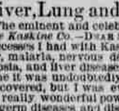
Instantly relieves the most violent attack, and insures comfortable sleep. 50 Wafers for 25 cts. Being needle inhalation, its action is immediate, direct and certain, and a cure is the result in all curable cases. A single trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50c. and $1.00 of any druggist, or by mail. Send 3c. for 32 page pamphlet. Dr. E. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn.

nov28 86 3ms.adv.s.

DYSPEPSIA.—Its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Cure. By John R. McAlvin, Lowell Mass., 14 years tax collector. Sent free to any address. dec10 4t*d

FARMS on James River, Va., in Claremont Colony. Illustrated circular free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Virginia. dec 10 4td.

DEAFNESS its causes and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in 3 months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City. dec1044t.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring color when gray, and preventing dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS.

The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. Never fails to cure. 15 cents at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N. Y. dec10 4td.

SURE CATARRH CURE. Pleasant to use. Clears head, throat and lungs from nasty mucous. Sweetens the breath. Cures severest catarrh when all other treatments fail. Send 10c., stamps, for free half-pint sample prepaid—enough to relieve any case. Dr. STINSON & Co., 851 Broadway, N. Y. dec1044t.

Please Don't Forget it that Dr H. James *Cannabis Indica* is prepared in Calcutta, India, from the purest and best Native Hemp, and is the only remedy, either in that country or this, that will positively and permanently cure consumption, bronchitis, asthma, nasal catarrh and nervous debility, or break up a fresh cold in 24 hours. $2.50 per bottle, three bottles $6 0. Cradlock & Co., Proprietors, 1032 Race st. Phila. dec1044t.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption to the worst Scrofula. The best Blood Purifier ever discovered. By Druggists.

PRICE $1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED

expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure* and *quick cure*. Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

Shekomeko, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Aug. 20, '86

I took Athlophoros according to directions; it caused a ringing in my ear that was not pleasant, it operated on my heart causing a slower and fainter throb, and constipated my bowels. When the last dose was taken I did not think much of the medicine; the next day my lameness was better, and continued getting less until it left me. My lameness was in my back, shoulders and neck, and had been for eight months. I was advised to try Athlophoros by my neighbor, Wm. Jackson, who had taken a bottle of it for a severe attack of lameness in his shoulder and arm. He said "it drove the lameness right out of me; my head felt strong, and my heart almost stopped beating; I thought I would die, but I came out all right, and have not had any lameness since." AMOS BRIGGS.

Phelps, N. Y., August 13, 1886.

I am a practicing physician; I prescribed Athlophoros in a case of inveterate rheumatism of the right shoulder and arm. This case had been of weeks standing—yes months—and resisted medicine carefully selected, also the use of electric treatment. One bottle removed all the trouble. The case remains well, now over a year since using the medicine.

G. C. PRICHARD, M. D.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

oct. 22 86 6ms.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Chick-chick-er-re-kee

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

Prevents Roup, Prevents Gapes, Prevents Cholera, Prevents Egg-Eating, Prevents Laying Soft Eggs, Makes Hens Lay.

IT IS NO POWDER. IT IS NO MEDICINE.

It Sells for Five Cents Per Pound, in Boxes.

Chick-chick-er-re-kee (poultry food and preventive of disease for poultry), the great egg food, produces eggs prodigiously and is good for the health of the fowling. It is the first article of its kind ever Patented in the United States, Canada and England. Try it. It costs only five cents per pound. It is no powder. Chickens will eat it. That ought to convince you that it is good. If your Grocer, Druggist, Hardware or Country Storekeeper will not get it for you, send me one dollar, and I will ship you a twenty-pound box by freight, or one hundred pounds for five dollars. A large box will cost you no more freight than a small box. Attend to your poultry, if you want to make a profit out of them, just the same as you attend to your land. Unless you manure your land it will not pay you. Just so with poultry; you must give them something besides feed. They must have material to answer for grinders, and material for the egg. If you feed Chick-chick-er-re-kee (egg food) every day you will never have any sick chickens, and your hens will lay eggs when otherwise they would not. You will never do without it after a fair trial. Do not pay twenty-five or fifty cents a pound for medicine to feed your poultry when you can get a better article from your storekeeper at five cents a pound. Don't be a clam; try it. Manufactured in the United States only by

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Farquhar's Standard Ragmus & Saw Mills.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

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DR SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

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AMMONIA possesses peculiar fertilizing properties and Phillips a very important part in its manure, which, without it, would lack that chemical food needed to sustain plant life.

PHOSPHORIC ACID is an indispensable constituent of all animal bodies. The soil furnishes plants with Phosphoric Acid and they in turn yield it to animals to be used in forming their bones.

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is Animal Bone, and it is a real Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate which we produce by means of special advantages in manufacturing.

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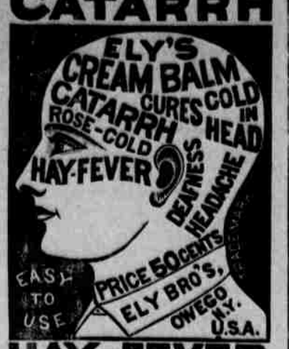
BAUGH & SONS Manufacturers & Importers, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Use the Original Baugh's $25 Phosphate.

[Potas

CATARRH



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ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

Dec10 4td.

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John H. Derby,

PROPRIETOR.

Will call on dealers once in six weeks. Save your orders. [oct1.1y

MANY LAMP CHIMNEYS ARE offered for sale represented as good as the Famous

PEARL TOP

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ARE NOT!

And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING Qualities OF THE GENUINE.

ASK FOR THE

PEARL TOP

And Insist upon HAVING them with THIS Exact LABEL on Each CHIMNEY

Pat. Oct. 30, 1883.

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D. LANCELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 5 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, which relieved the most stubborn case of ASTHMA IN FIVE MINUTES, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials all of recent date:

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kansas, writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany; tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. E. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes relieved me more than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Plumpton Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Bridy, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y. writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. Address,

J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors,

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1887.

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AND ALL OTHER SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. IT REGULATES THE

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And Cures Indigestion

And all Diseases arising from an enfeebled condition of the system.

It has proven itself to be the most reliable remedy known for Female Weakness, and for diseases peculiar to the sex.

Send for our pamphlet of testimonials, and read of those who have been permanently cured by its use.

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Manufactured by the

PARDEE MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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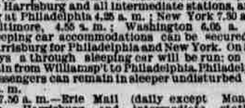
For curative power and effectiveness, healing qualities, and quickness of action, they stand without an equal. Scientifically prepared from approved vegetable agents, virtues of French Hops, Gums, Balsams and Hemlock, spread on white muslin. They promptly and thoroughly subdue all pains and aches that torment the human body, vitalize worn-out muscles and strengthen weak parts. Always ready for instant application. Clean, fragrant and never-fading. Hop Plasters sold by druggists and Country stores. 25 cts., 6 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors.

Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

☞*Beware of imitations.* See what you buy. Look for hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER COMPANY, on back of plaster and on circular around plaster.

nov 26 86 1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.



DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	...Taylorville...	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	...Lackawanna...	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 10	...Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 47
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June.	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 23	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	...Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 11	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	...Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	...Briar Creek..	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	...Lime Ridge...	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 43	10 27	6 27	.....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	...Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	.....Rupert.....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 23	10 09	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 06	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 06	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 26	12 40	5 33
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1886.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 14th, 1886. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.05 p. m.; Washington, 4.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.56 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.25 a. m.; New York 7.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.25 a. m. New York, 11.35 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie ar 1 all intermediate stations and Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

4.25 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.14 a. m.; Washington, 9 40 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 4.25 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.47 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.20 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 4.35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 5.28 p. m. Wilkes-barre 6.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.35 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.05 p. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 1.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 3.20 p. m., Sunbury 4.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.14 a. m. Wilkes-Barre 11.40 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.44 p. m., Sunbury, 7.40 p. m.

CHA. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, G. Passenger Agent

AGENTS WANTED!

Remunerative employment offered energetic and reliable men. Address,

Security Mutual Benefit Society,

253 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOV18 1y.

ODD ITEMS.

One of the richest men in San Antonio, Tex., is Chop Hop, a Chinaman, who has an English wife.

The man who keeps time with his feet while the band is playing is evidenty fond of soleful music.

A mind reader—The child who reads determination in its parent's eye and minds accordingly.

The ordinary Mexican woman wears no bonnet. It must be delightful to go to the theatre in Mexico.

One does not have to live by the seaside to see the ground swell. Earthquake sections are just as good.

"How shall I economize in my cooking?" asks Ethel. Did it ever occur to Ethel that she might board?

London has now seven homes for working girls, accommodating 345 persons, and an eighth is in contemplation.

The height of economy is achieved when a man talks through his nose to save the wear and tear on on his false teeth.

Nature seems always the same. This year, as has been since Adam was a boy, water freezes with the slippery side up.

A Nebraska Court has undertaken to explain "what is in a sausage. At last reports it had got no farther than the bark.

Women should stand up at the theatres and churches, as it would be easier to look between their bodies than over their big hats.

Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, says that "the American laborer, earning $2 or $3 a day, cannot support his family, his church and a saloon."

An exchange says that there is a knack in putting on gloves. There is also a knack in putting them off, as every devotee of the manly art knows.

It is said that when a man's beard doesn't exactly match the color of his wife's hair it is considered a good ground for divorce by Chicago Courts.

If there is anything that makes a man long for solitude it is to stand and talk to a man who is breathing the aroma of several brands of poor whiskey in his face.

Mai's Quaint Funeral.

THE ODD CEREMONIES MARKING THE BURIAL OF A CHINESE WOMAN.

Curious sticks of Chinese incense, emitting a peculiarly pleasant odor, burned at the foot, the head, and upon the silver-decked coffin in which lay the emaciated body of Mai, the young Chinese woman who died at No. 139 Chatham street, New York. Other burning incense filled the room with its bluish smoke. Fifty or more jabbering Chinamen